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HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF DOMESTIC LITERATURE.

THE most important work which has appeared during the last half-year, in the class of

HISTORY,

will probably be found in the fourth volume of the "*History of Greece*," by WILLIAM MITFORD, esq. containing fourteen chapters, beginning with the twentieth: of which we shall give an analysis.

Chapter XXIX. relates to the "Affairs of the Grecian Settlements in Sicily and Italy, from the Athenian invasion to the settlement of the Syracusan government, under Dionysius and Hipparinus."

Chapter XXX. "Affairs of the Greeks in Sicily and Italy, from the settlement of the Syracusan government, under Dionysius and Hipparinus, to the restoration of the Syracusan supremacy over the Sicilian, and its extension over the Italian Greek cities."

Chapter XXXI. "Affairs of the Sicilian and Italian Greek cities, from the establishment of the Syracusan empire to the death of Dionysius."

Chapter XXXII. "Affairs of the Grecian settlements of Sicily and Italy, from the death of the first Dionysius to the restoration of the second Dionysius."

Chapter XXXIII. "Affairs of the Grecian settlements in Sicily and Italy, from the restoration of the younger Dionysius to the death of Timoleon."

Chapter XXXIV. "Affairs of Macedonia, from the reign of Perdiccas, son of Alexander, to the establishment of Philip, son of Amyntas."

Chapter XXXV. "Affairs of Athens, from the general peace following the battle of Mantinea, and of Macedonia, from the establishment of Philip, son of Amyntas, to the renewal of war between Macedonia and Athens."

Chapter XXXVI. "Affairs of Athens and Macedonia, from the renewal of hostility between them, to the end of the war between the Athenians and their allies, called the Confederate or Social War."

Chapter XXXVII. "Affairs of Greece, during the first period of the contest for possession of the temple and treasury of Delphi, called the Phocian or the Sacred War."

Chapter XXXVIII. "Affairs of Greece, during the second period of the Sacred War, when Macedonia was implicated."

Chapter XXXIX. "Affairs of Greece during the third period of the Sacred War, when

Athens and Macedonia became principal parties."

Chapter XL. "Affairs of Greece, from the end of the Sacred War to the acquisition of the lead of the war-party of Athens, and the authority of first minister of the Republic by Demosthenes."

Chapter XLI. "Affairs of Greece, from the acquisition of the situation of the first Minister of Athens, by Demosthenes, to the election of the king of Macedonia to the office of General of the Amphictyonic Confederacy."

Chapter XLII. "Affairs of Greece, from the election of Philip king of Macedonia to be General of the Amphictyons, till his death."

In the opening section of the volume, Mr. Mitford comments upon the Authorities for the Sequel of the Grecian History in a manner which, were we in possession of no other proofs, would at once convince us of the solid preparation he must have made for the prosecution of his task. To give any specimens of the style in which it is written is unnecessary. The composition is plain and chaste—such as may be expected in the work of an historian who makes the best models of antiquity his patterns.

In "*The Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England*," by Mr. BANKS, we have an historical work, which, in many libraries, will probably supply the place of Dugdale's *Baronage*. "Him (says Mr. Banks) I have chosen to follow; and whoever will take the trouble to compare my statements with his account, will find, that I have carefully observed the mention of every great baron, or nobleman, of whom he has treated. When I have deviated from his representation, I have given the authority on which such deviation is founded. In addition, I have given the arms of the respective families, which are unnoticed by him; I have added the names of those persons who had ever summons to Parliament, with the times when, and how often they were so summoned; a point of information the more essential, as Dugdale, in his *Baronage*, has omitted giving an account of many, whose names, nevertheless, are contained in his lists of summons to parliament. And, lastly, I have supplied

supplied (from Holingshead's Chronicles) a copy of the Battle Abbey Roll, or list of the names of those eminent persons who came over with the Conqueror.

For the more easy comprehension and information of the reader, the work has been divided into two volumes; the first, as relating principally to the barons by tenure, prior to the establishment of titular honours; and to those who, after the introduction of that form, had summons to parliament, but with whom the honour terminated; or who, or their posterity, although existing, did not continue to receive the like summons. The second, as treating of those titles which have been allowed and considered as hereditary, and are now presumed to be either dormant, in abeyance, or absolutely extinct.

A third volume is announced as preparing, containing an account of such persons as were, by letters patent, or charter of creation, constituted peers of the realm.

As a specimen, we shall take the account of D'OYLEY, from the first volume.

"D'OYLEY.

"Arms. O. two Bendlets Az.

"This family is of very great antiquity, both in England and in France, from whence they first came with William the Conqueror.

"Robert D'Oyley,* the King's constable, eldest son of the Lord de Olgii, in Normandy, was made Baron of Hokenorton,† in Oxfordshire, by the said King. He married Alghitha, daughter and heir of Wygôt, or Wygod, a noble Saxon, lord of Wallingford, by whom he had Maud, his daughter and heir, married first to

* This Robert D'Oyley, and Roger de Yvery, were fast friends, by mutual oaths, to be joint-sharers of the fortunes which might fall to the lot of either in their adventure with William duke of Normandy in his expedition into England. Wherefore, in consequence of this agreement, the said Robert having obtained from the Conqueror two great baronies, he resigned one of them to his companion and sworn brother, Roger de Yvery; which honour was thenceforth called the barony of Yvery, of which Beckley, in the county of Oxford, was the chief seat. But this barony being at length forfeited, was given to Guy St. Valerie, to which name it then became changed.

† The inhabitants of this place were formerly such clowns and churls, that it became a proverb to say of a rude and ill-bred fellow, "He was born, or came, from Hogs Norton."

Miles Crispin, and afterwards to Brian Fitz-Count, lord of Bergavenny; and, dying without male issue, his brother

"Nigel succeeded to the Barony of Hokenorton, and was the King's constable. He came in with his two brothers, Robert, before named, his elder, and Gilbert, his younger.* Nigel, by his wife, the lady Agnes, had two sons, Robert, and Foulk, who was buried at Ersham in 1126.

"Robert succeeded his father as lord high constable, and in the said barony; and by Editha, daughter of Forne, son of Sigewolke, lord of Greystock, a lady highly esteemed by Henry I. (having been his concubine) by whose procurement this lord married her, had two sons, Henry and Gilbert, and a daughter, Editha.

"Henry was successor to his father, and by Maud, or Margery, daughter of Humphrey Bohun, earl of Hereford, had five children; Henry and Robert; Margery, at length heir to her brother Robert; another daughter, Alicia, married to Maurice de Gaunt, from whom were descended the Gaunts, earls of Lincoln; and a third, Joanna, to Thomas lord of Daventry. Of the sons, the eldest,

"Henry, was the next high constable and baron, after his father's death; but he had issue an only daughter, Maud, who died young and unmarried, wherefore his brother

"Robert succeeded, who dying without issue, Margery, his eldest sister, by the King's favour, succeeded as heir, and married Henry de Newburgh, earl of Warwick. From Gilbert, second son of Robert, eldest son of Nigel, is lineally descended the baronet's family of D'Oyley, now extant."

It may be enough probably to mention the title only of Mr. FIDE's work. "*Annals of Europe, exhibiting the Origin, Progress, Decline, and Fall, of every Kingdom and State, from the Dismemberment of the Roman Empire to the Peace of Tilsit, in 1807, comprehending a View of Italy and the Church, France, Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Spain, Portugal, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Poland, Russia, Prussia, and Turkey; also an Account of the Monastic Life, and a List of the Popes: and containing a Life of Napoleon Buonaparte, with Strictures on his Merits as a Soldier, a Sovereign, and a Man: to which are added, all the Treatises*"

* He had also lands given him in Oxfordshire by the Conqueror.

tises and Declarations of the Belligerent Powers." The author will hardly think us unkind in expressing our opinion, that two duodecimo volumes can give but little assistance to a reader on so many important topics.

POLITICS AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

In politics and political economy we have still but few works of national consequence to notice,

The "*Reply to the Strictures of the Edinburgh Review on the Foreign Policy of Marquis Wellesley's Administration in India; comprising the late Transactions in the Carnatic:*" by Mr. L. DUNDAS CAMPBELL, ought of right to have been included in a former retrospect. It canvasses a question, of which reviewers are not altogether perhaps the best judges.

Mrs. LEE, daughter of the late Lord Le Despenser, has excited the notice of the public on the subject of legislative and political economy, in a volume published under the title of "*An Essay on Government, by Philo-Patria.*" In this work she has established a character for great good sense, and has evinced a knowledge of the world, and of the organization of society, which we do not recollect to have observed in any female writer since the time of Mrs. Macaulay. Like that lady too, she is a friend to public liberty, and is the advocate of various reformatory measures in our social, as well as our political, institutions. The style of the volume is correct and elegant, and we confess ourselves to have been both gratified and instructed by its contents. As a justification of our opinion of Mrs. Lee's superior talents as a writer, we have selected her chapter on Society.

"The term *social* has been applied to animals as well as to human beings; but among the latter an extraordinary distinction is obvious to the moralist. Man-kind, though divided into many classes, and exhibiting a great variety of characters and talents, are placed on a kind of equality by the glorious prerogative of *reason*, which they possess in common; whereas among animals we only perceive a multitude of *instincts* and *powers* which operate in different ways, and give rise to the various names by which all animated beings under the human race are known. Those, according to their kinds, seek the society of each other; and it is worthy of remark, that they in general shun the society of all, *except* those of their own kind. This propensity is particularly discernible in animals that go in flocks and herds. But notwithstanding the vast

numbers of every species which are scattered over all parts of the earth, there is one general and remarkable characteristic attached to most of them, *i. e.* a tendency to seek the protection of, and cleave to man, even when in a solitary state, and entirely separated from their own species. On this circumstance is founded one of the most important distinguishing qualities visible in human beings. They can find means to render even the fiercest animals subservient to them; they feed on the flesh, and derive profit even from the skin of a variety of birds, beasts, fishes, &c. while those birds, beasts, fishes, &c. can only, by *extraordinary* accidents, gratify their appetite on his carcase; and even then *mere* appetite actuates them.

"Man, by his wisdom, his reflection, and his mental powers, not only attaches animals in a kind of social union around him, but also absolutely creates, by the same means, a degree of attachment in them, with reference to him, which often contributes to his individual comfort. Instances of the most *pathetic* affection between him and his horse, his dog, or any other kind of favourite in the animal creation, are not rare; and though there have been few examples of *human beings* falling sacrifices to grief on the death of their dumb companions, yet history and common life abounds with facts of an interesting nature, relative to the inconsolable sorrow of *animals* for the loss of their protectors and friends, among the human race.

"Besides the two kinds of society above-mentioned, we often perceive a mutual attachment, from *habit*, between birds and animals of *different* species, who have been reared, and kept for a length of time together. Among human beings also we see examples of friendship, not only between individuals of *different* talents and dispositions, in the *same* country, but also between persons living distant from each other many thousand miles, whose *colour, features, lives, and manners*, are entirely *different*.

"The refined man in polished life sometimes cleaves to the tawny inhabitant of the woods or mountains, whose hospitality has shielded him from a danger, and whose arm has rescued him from death. The form, the fierce aspect of his uncivilized friend, do not affright him. He receives with gratitude the wooden bowl, cut from some neighbouring tree, and moulded by the hand of rustic ingenuity—He sits freely with him in his hut of twigs

twigs or earth, and partakes of the humble meal set before him, forgetful of the splendid repast, which awaits his companions on the other side of the ocean—He listens to his TALES OF LOVE, and applauds his feats of war—His history, his genealogy, sculptured in rude symbols by the pointed arrow, become more interesting to him than the most brilliant pedigree that heraldry can boast of. Such is the power of custom, which unites together beings of different characters, and harmonizes things apparently incongruous!

“I shall now take notice of that kind of *society* among human beings which owes its existence and its gratifications to *sympathy*; or to a similarity of feelings, tastes, and pursuits.

“In order to solve the question, which seems to have been proposed by some elegant poetic writers, *i. e.* ‘Whether sympathy really exists among all animate, and even apparently inanimate, substances?’* it would be necessary to pass through the immense scale of creation, from the *stone* to the *intellectual powers*! which would be an undertaking not only too extensive for, but evidently unconnected with, my present purpose; therefore I shall merely take notice of those sympathetic sensations, which appear peculiarly to characterize human beings, and give rise to *society* among them: these are as various as their *causes* are distinct.

“Individuals of similar trades, and the labouring part of mankind, are often drawn together in a bond of *social union*; being subjected, generally speaking, to the *same* evils, and entitled to the *same* advantages, they feel the *same* wants, and enjoy the *same* pleasures.

“Persons in the same professions, whose views in life are nearly alike, often seek the society of each other.

“Children and young people also naturally associate; they compare their tasks, deplore their hardships, feel the same privations, and partake of the same enjoyments.

“Invalids sympathize with each other, and are often seen assembled in groups, at places to which they have been sent for the recovery of their health. To talk about their complaints seems to be almost a temporary removal of them; nor does this propensity at all argue weakness, or an extraordinary degree of frailty, being often attached, under such circum-

stances, to the most exalted as well as to the most feeble characters: it is merely the *same* principle acting in a *different* manner; or, in other words, *sympathy*, operating on the *lower* instead of the *higher* nature of human beings: the sympathy arising from mere *animal wants* and *infirmities* belongs to the former: and that which takes place in consequence of a similarity of intellectual pursuits, or moral excellence, seems peculiarly appropriated to the latter; *this* kind of sympathy brings human society to the last degree of perfection, *uniting many individuals by one perpetual compact, the basis of which is virtue, in bonds of indissoluble amity.*

“The most sublime kind of sympathy appears to be connected with the *adverse*, rather than with the *prosperous*, scenes of life. Among the sensations to which it gives rise may be reckoned the delight which we sometimes feel, when under the pressure of any calamity, in reflecting that a virtuous person participates in our sufferings. What! can we *delight* in the misery of another, and even in that of an *innocent* individual? Are we so selfish as to exult because another suffers *with us*? Ought we not rather to feel *regret* that superior merit should be afflicted? In order to answer those questions, we must trace through the windings of self-love, vanity, and weakness, the *source* of those sympathetic feelings, which, in pain and in adversity, soothe and console us; the source is *pure*, but from it issue many branches, which are tainted more or less with passions and weaknesses of humanity.

“The following is an instance of the kind of sympathy now alluded to:—On a bed of sickness, or amidst the gloom of a prison, the most noble energies of the soul, which sometimes lay dormant in prosperity, again burst forth. Obligated to make great efforts, we feel the extent of our powers, and are better able to estimate those of another, which seem to encourage and invigorate us. What picture can be more gratifying to us, when struggling with the ‘oppressor’s wrong,’ &c. than a person conquering affliction by fortitude? The love of virtue immediately animates our heart, and produces those indescribable emotions which belong to *sympathy in distress*. The *love of virtue*, not any selfish principle, is here the source of sympathy. Misfortunes appear *honourable*, mingled with *such* emotions; and every new pang seems to be a new privilege. This is certainly

* Admitting that *παθος* may sometimes be applied to the *accident* of any being.

tainly a noble kind of sympathy; but its source not *always* remaining pure (as I have before implied), a train of idle and visionary notions, mingled with a considerable degree of SELF-LOVE, sometimes arise in the mind; all derogatory to the principles by which we were at first actuated. It seems, however, to be the most sublime, abstract, and intellectual foundation of social intercourse; congenial souls can alone enjoy it. Adventitious circumstances may create a kind of artificial, and yet *pleasant*, union between heterogeneous natures, which *may* last during life; persons whose tastes, dispositions, and principles, are wholly opposite, may, from some *accidental circumstances*, from *duty*, *necessity*, and other causes, be obliged to live under the same roof, as is sometimes the case in families; but a general similarity of character is certainly the most durable bond of social union.

"It appears, however, that the social principle is connected, both in a *general* and a *particular* sense, with the happiness of human beings, under all circumstances, and in all situations. They are allied to each other, either in a *distant* or in an *intimate* manner, and have all some claims, of a greater or a less degree of importance, on each other. There are, perhaps, none so insignificant as to be wholly unworthy of notice: the epithet of *stranger* therefore cannot, strictly speaking, be applied to any human being, whose existence is not literally and absolutely unknown to us. All our fellow-creatures claim *some* attention, and ought to excite different degrees of interest in our bosoms; each individual is, in reality, of *some* consequence, not only to another individual, but actually, on the principles which have been laid down throughout this Essay, to the community at large.

"I have certainly divided society into classes, but I have also endeavoured to prove that the diversity which prevails among human beings, and their various pursuits, tends to *harmonize* all the parts of that immense COMMONWEALTH, which, in its most extended sense, may be called the *WORLD*."

The Catholic Emancipation has not yet ceased to appear among the foremost topics of our Pamphleteers.

Mr. BASELEY's letter to the Bishop of Norwich, intitled, "*The Claims of the Roman Catholics constitutionally considered*," certainly deserves the praise of ingenuity. But it places the measure in a very alarming point of view.

A pamphlet as little calculated perhaps to conciliate the Protestants as Mr. Baseley's would be to soothe the Roman Catholics, will be found in the Rev. Mr. GILLOW's "*Catholic Principles of Allegiance Illustrated*."

The medium may, we believe, be seen in the "*Sketch of the State of Ireland, past and present*;" of which a second edition has just appeared.

On subjects of domestic policy, of a less general interest, we have two or three works which ought not, in justice, to be passed over.

Critics less partial than we may be supposed to be, have allowed some credit to SIR RICHARD PHILLIPS's "*Letter to the Livery of London*:" in the details of which it may not be too much to say, a considerable portion of useful and important information will be found, both on the office of sheriff, and on the actual state of the prisons.*

In the third edition of the "*Proceedings of the Grand Juries, Magistrates, and other Noblemen and Gentlemen, of the County of Gloucester, on designing and executing a General Reform in the constitution and regulation of Prisons; corrected and enlarged*," by Sir G. O. PAUL; we have another work deserving of attention: designed to fix the serious consideration of the members of the legislative body on the miserable state of this part of our national police. If indeed, as the author observes in his preface, the defects in institution of the prisons within the county of Gloucester are, in a greater or less degree, defects which prevail throughout the kingdom, arguments drawn from local circumstances will be of general application, and may be of general utility.

THEOLOGY, MORALS, AND ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

In the first part of "*The Sunday Lessons for Morning and Evening Service throughout the Year, with those for Christmas-Day and Good-Friday, illustrated by a perpetual Commentary, Notes, and an Index*," by STEPHEN WESTON, B.D. F.R.S. F.S.A. we have the opening of a work which has been long wanted. "The nature of this publication, says the advertisement, is materially different from the work of Bishop Cooper,

* The Reviewer would gladly enlarge on the contents of this work, if the circumstance of its author's being the editor and proprietor of the Monthly Magazine might not lead to a suspicion of his motives.

in quarto, published in 1573; and Wogan, in four volumes, octavo, both on the Lessons. The former may be seen in the Archbishop's library at Lambeth, and the latter is not an uncommon book. The notes that attend the text of this small portable volume are on the plans of Lowth and Blaney, and Michaelis, who calls in the aid of the sister dialects to explain the Hebrew; but lest the unlearned reader should be alarmed by the appearance of oriental terms, they are all written in common letters, and so spelt, as to be easily transcribed into their originals by those who understand them." The notes which Mr. Weston has added are, generally speaking, very good.

A similar work, containing at present only "*The Lessons for the Morning Service*," by as able a hand as the former, has been published by Messrs. Rivingtons, in a larger type, and with a few notes only, thrown together at the end of the volume. We have only to say, that we hope to see them both very speedily completed, and wish them both success.

Here also we must not omit to mention Bishop WATSON'S "*Second Defence of Revealed Religion*;" in two sermons, preached in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The first relates to the miracles of our Saviour and his Apostles; the second is on the Sacrifice of Christ: both treated in a style, at once logical, convincing, and original.

In Dr. CAMPBELL'S "*Lectures on Systematic Theology and Pulpit Eloquence*," we have the posthumous publication of one who was long revered as a Lecturer from the Divinity-Chair of the University of Aberdeen: more immediately calculated, perhaps, for the meridian of the presbytery; but entitled, for its expositions of Scripture, and its sound advice to students in Theology, not only to the perusal, but the veneration, of every good man.

The "*Divine and Moral Precepts, for the conduct of a Christian towards God and Man*. By JOHN HAMOND: supposed to have been the father of Dr. Henry Hammond, author of the celebrated *Annotations on the New Testament, and other learned Works*; and written for the instruction of his Grandson:" published by the Rev. JOHN PLUMTREE; will be found to contain much sound piety and good sense. The manuscript from which they are printed, was discovered, in Worcester-shire, where the amiable and learned

Dr. Hammond passed the latter years of his life.

In the first volume of "*Sermons, controversial and practical, with Reflections and Tracts on interesting Subjects*," by the late Rev. PHILIP SKELTON, we have a work which has heretofore been only published in Ireland. It is now edited by Mr. CLAPHAM, of whose republications in Theology we have before had occasion to bear an honourable testimony. In the present instance he has selected a volume of Sermons, than which, for eloquence, piety, and good sense, few will be found more conspicuous. The Tract on the Sacrament ought to be particularly recommended.

Mr. PARRY'S "*Strictures on the Origin of Moral Evil, in which the Hypothesis of the Rev. Dr. Williams is investigated*," are less satisfactory, perhaps, in the disquisitional parts than might have been expected; although he overturns Dr. Williams's hypothesis completely. There is much, however, in these Strictures to praise: and, if we may judge from his works, Mr. Parry must be both an ardent and an able instructor of Theology.

To the "*Economy of the Human Mind*," by ELEONORA FERNANDEZ; we give the highest praise for its intentions: but it is too much to agree in the opening sentence of the advertisement prefixed. Here and there we think the style is too verbose.

In a style not much unsimilar, as far as the embellishments of phraseology are concerned, is the "*New whole Duty of Prayer, containing fifty-six Family Prayers, suitable for Morning and Evening, for every Day in the Week; and a Variety of other Devotions and Thanksgivings, for particular Persons, Circumstances, and Occasions*." We need not add, it is a well-meaning publication.

Here also we shall mention the "*Posthumous Essays*," by Mr. ABRAHAM BOOTH. To which is annexed his "*Confession of Faith, delivered at his Ordination, in Goodman's Fields, February 16, 1769*." The titles of the Essays are, "On the Love of God to his Chosen People;" on "a Conduct and Character formed under the Influence of Evangelical Truth;" and "Evidences of Faith in Christ Jesus, both negatively and positively considered."

Among the single Sermons we shall more particularly notice Mr. PATTESON'S, preached in the parish-church of Richmond, in Surrey, on the erection of a
Marble

Marble Tablet, by the parishioners, to the memory of Mr. Thomas Wakefield; Mr. DUDLEY'S "*On the Translation of the Scriptures into the Languages of Indian Asia*;" Mr. EVANS'S "*Sermon at Canterbury, on the Importance of Educating the Poor*;" and Mr. FRANCIS'S on "*Perfect Union with the Established Church of England*."

Last, though not least, we mention "*The NEW TESTAMENT, in an improved Version upon the basis of Archbishop Newcome's New Translation: with a corrected Text, and Notes critical and explanatory. Published by a Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, and the Practice of Virtue, by the Distribution of Books.*"

CLASSICAL ANTIQUITIES.

Among the works on classical antiquity, few will be found more interesting than "*The Geography and Antiquities of Ithaca*," by Mr. GELL. "In an age of investigation and research, (he observes) like the present, it is remarkable that while the Iliad and the scene of its battles have excited such particular attention, little or no recent information has been offered to the public on the subject of Ithaca, the theatre of the principal action of the Odyssey, and the kingdom of its hero. The object of the following sheets (he adds) is to give a short account of that interesting island, and to point out more particularly those features, which may appear to have been described in the Poem." In short, to vindicate the poem of Homer from the scepticism of those critics who imagine that the Odyssey is a mere poetical composition, unsupported by history, and unconnected with the localities of any particular situation.

Toward the close of the first chapter, Mr. Gell regrets that his observation on the latitude of Ithaca, from which he hoped to have formed some conclusion on the identity of the spot, was made with such an ill-defined horizon, that no great dependance can be placed on it. Mr. Gell had deferred taking it, till the very day of his departure; and he mentions the circumstance on this particular account, that his observation, though different from the position usually assigned to Ithaca, in maps, agrees pretty nearly with that in which it would have been placed by a system of triangles from known stations on the continent of Greece.

The present condition of the different spots celebrated in the Odyssey, will be at least gratifying to the classic reader.

In the second chapter we find descriptions of the fount of Arethusa, and the rock Korax perfectly corresponding with the mention of those places made by Homer. A spot also in the neighbourhood, which exhibits vestiges of ancient habitations, goes by the name of Amara-thia. The grotto of the Nymphs is supposed still to exist in the cave of Dexia, the very existence of which, it is singular to say, was denied by Strabo. But the most elaborate portion of the volume seems bestowed upon the remainder of the city on the hill of Aito, comprising the palace of Ulysess. On what is called the School of Homer, Mr. Gell observes little more, than that it is probable the inhabitants of the neighbouring town have consecrated it to him in later times. It is at present but a naked rock, with a few rude steps hewn out of the solid mass. The traditions of the Island which relate to the poet, he properly considers as unworthy of notice. The plates which accompany the volume, thirteen in number, exhibit the most interesting spots. In regard of type and general appearance, we have only to say that, with a sufficient portion of elegance to merit a place in any library, however handsome, the "*Geography and Antiquities of Ithaca*," have been published at a price which renders the work accessible to scholars.

TOPOGRAPHY, ANTIQUITIES, &c.

In the "*Topographical Account of the Parish of Scampton, in the County of Lincoln, and of the Roman Antiquities lately discovered there; together with Anecdotes of the Family of Bolles*," by the Rev. CALEY ILLINGWORTH; we have a valuable, though unpublished contribution toward the history of a county, which is, and has long been a desideratum in the general topography of the kingdom. A few impressions only have been printed, to distribute among the author's literary friends. Of the plates, which are no less than thirteen in number, the most curious are those which exhibit the Roman Antiquities discovered among the ruins of an ancient Villa, at Scampton, in the year 1795.

Another curious work in the topographical class, will be found in Mr. PEARSON'S "*Views of Antiquities of Shropshire*." Among the best, we reckon those of the chapter-house at Haghmond Abbey, the leaning tower at Bridgenorth, Ludlow Castle, and the old Welsh Bridge at Shrewsbury. The descriptions, with a little trouble, might perhaps have been rendered

rendered more ample than they at present appear.

The ninth part of Mr. BRITTON'S "*Architectural Antiquities*," contains plans, views, and minute details of three very ancient parish churches: viz. Stewkeley, in Buckinghamshire; St. John's church, Devizes; and St. Peter's church, Northampton: all in the rich style which marked the earlier structures of the Normans.

The tenth, eleventh, and twelfth parts, are devoted to Henry VII. chapel, in Westminster Abbey, in compiling the account, of which Mr. Britton seems to have taken extraordinary pains.

The thirteenth part contains seven prints of old mansions: of which the most curious are views of Audley End, and the manor house of Compton Wingate, in Warwickshire.

The plates are still executed in as masterly, if not a better style than those which accompanied the former parts.

In this class also, we have to notice an enlarged edition of Mr. DUNCAN'S "*Scotch Itinerary*," illustrated by two well engraved maps, one of Scotland, and the other of Islay and Jura.

The third volume of the "*Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet*," appears to have been executed, both as to plates and letter-press, with the same ability as its precursors. Among the plates, the views of Dunstable Priory, Furness Abbey, from the south, St. Albans, and St. Sepulchre's, Northampton; are perhaps the best.

In "*The History of the ancient Town of Shaftesbury*," by Mr. ADAMS, we have a very useful and respectable publication, in part founded on the basis of what relates to Shaftesbury in Hutchins's History of Dorsetshire.

But the most important work we have to notice, will be found in the "*Abstracts of Records and Manuscripts respecting the County of Gloucester; formed into a History, correcting the very erroneous Accounts, and supplying numerous deficiencies in Sir Robert Atkins, and subsequent writers*," by THOMAS DUDLEY FOSBROOKE. F.A.S. &c. 2 vols. 4to.

"*The Ancient and Present State of Gloucestershire*," by Sir ROBERT ATKYNS, made its first appearance in 1712, upon the plan of Chauncey's Hertfordshire. It was published by Sir Robert's executors; and a large portion of the copies, not only of this, but of a subsequent edition being destroyed by fire, "*A New History*," of the county,

was undertaken by Mr. Rudder, and published in 1779: in which Sir Robert Atkyns's historical accounts of the successive owners of manors and estates, down to the beginning of the eighteenth century, appear to have been almost implicitly copied.

To supply the deficiencies to which a posthumous work was liable, and which probably did not fall within the opportunities of Rudder, appears to have been the first object with Mr. Fosbrooke. Domesday, benefactions, epitaphs, and descriptions of churches, he entirely omits: the first having been given by Rudder, and the three latter being included in the "*Historical, Monumental, and Genealogical Collections relative to the County*," published by Mr. Bigland, in 1791.

Large extracts from a work of reference, cannot be admitted here; but justice to an industrious antiquary, demands that we should explain how far his accounts of the descent of property are more copious, or more to be relied on, than the accounts of those who have made enquiries before him. The more material additions of this nature are, of course, confined to the parochial history; though a variety both of curious and new intelligence will be found, not only on the general history of the county, but on the clothing manufactory, the rivers and canals, the forests and chases, the honour of Gloucester, and the provincial dialect, as preliminary matters: followed by "*Augmentations and Corrections of Archdeacon Furney's History of the City of Gloucester*."

So numerous are the omissions, and so unconnected the genealogical details of Sir Robert Atkyns, that the reader who compares his history with Mr. Fosbrooke's, in matters of record, will have little hesitation in a preference.

One instance, among many, may be quoted in the account of property at Elkstone, subsequent to the Domesday Survey.

"The manor of Elkstone was granted to John le Brun 50. H. 3. John le Brun, son of John, was seized thereof 31. E. 1. John Acton was seized of the manor of Elkston, 8. E. 2. Hugh Mustel died seized thereof, 19. E. 2.

"Richard Bellers held Elkeston, 3. E. 3.

"Sir John de Acton died seized of the manor of Eccleston, 17. E. 3.

"Sir John Pointz, son of Maud, the grand-daughter and heiress of Sir John de

de Acton, was seized of this manor, 1 and 6 R. 2, James Huntley, esq. was lord of this manor in the year 1603. The Lord Craven is the present lord thereof." *Sir Robert Atkyns*, p. 428.

"ELKSTONE contains *Cockleford* and *Coomb-End*.—Ansfrid de Corneilles, held this M. (1) to whom succeeded Rich. de Corneilles, to whom succeeded Walt. de Corneilles, who held part of five fees here. (2) Walter married Albreda Marmion, and had iss. Albreda, dr. and co-heir, wife of John le Brun, (3) who dying in seisin of this M. left John le Brun the next heir, (4). This John applied for licence to enfeoff John de Acton, and his heirs, in this M. (5) which John de Acton had iss. another John, who did homage for this M. &c. (6) He continued to hold it for some years after; (7) John Gifford, of Brimpsfield, holding also a good estate here with him; (8) but in or about 3 Ed. III. mortgaged the M. the advowson excepted, for the lives of himself and his wife, to Rich. Bellers, for ten pounds per annum; (9) Maud next of kin, and heir of this or another John de Acton, was wife of Sir Nich. Poyntz; (10) and a John de Acton applied for licence to give this M. to Sir John Poinces, knt. and Eliz. his w. (11) The wardship of Rob. Poyntz, his s. and h. in this M. was gr. to John Cousin; (12) and the jury found, that forty shillings rent of ass. of free tenants and naifs, in this M. lately held by Sir John Poyntz, dac. of the K. in cap. &c. was to be paid annually, at the four terms of St. Andr. the apostle, the annunciation of the Virgin Mary, the nat. of St. John the bapt. and St. Mich. the above Rob. son and heir; (13) which Rob. had leave to gr. the M. to John Cousin; and Joan, his wife, under a certain farm. (14) Rob. P. was fath. of Nich. fath. of Humphr. (15) who had livery of

this M. (1) Reginald, his son and heir, succeeded. (2) Rob. Poyntz had livery, (3) whose son and hr. Anthony, followed. (4) Soon after, John Huntley, esq. being called upon to shew his title to this M. replied, that John Poyntz, esq. conveyed to him by fine the M. 12 mess. 6 cottages, a water-mill, 1000 ac. of land, 100 of mead. 1000 of past. 100 of wood, forty shillings rent, the advowson, &c. (5) This was John Huntley, of Standish, fath. of Geo. of Frocester, and Henry, of Boxwell. (6) Geo. succeeded here, (7) and was fath. of James, (2d son) who held this manor in 1603; and, with Walter, his broth. presented to the living in 1611. This James or his heirs, about 1630, sold to Will. first Lord Craven; and the Hon. Aug. Berkeley Craven now holds." *Fosbrooke*, vol. 2, p. 526.

Other instances may be named in the accounts of Easington, Minchin-Hampton, and Lassington; though scarcely a page will be found which does not contain important accessions of intelligence.

Sir Robert Atkyns, for the most part, quoted calendars rather than original records; and continually substituted landholders for lords of manors. In the division of manors in parishes he was very often equally incorrect.

We shall go back to the first volume of Mr. Fosbrooke's work, to quote another favourable specimen, in the short history of Berkeley Castle:—

"I come now to that splendid monument of feudal grandeur, the castle. The Saxon keep had narrow loops, and no large windows: it was adjoining to, and upon the very outward wall of, the castle area itself. The entrance was through an additional building: this keep was undoubtedly the residence of the chieftain or commander in Norman times, as it had been the palace in the Saxon æra; the outer court both served for the encampment of such troops as were used to garrison the castle, and as a place of refuge for the neighbours and their effects in case of invasion. (8) Passing by Grose, (9) and what Dr. Henry has print-

- 1 Domesday. 2 Testa de Nevill.
 - 3 Dugd. Baron.
 - 4 Esc. 50 Henry III. No. 153.
 - 5 Inq. ad q. d. 31 Edward I. No. 169.
 - 6 Fin. 6, Edward II.
 - 7 Inq. ad q. d. 3 Edward II. No. 20.
 - 8 Nom Villar.
 - 9 Inq. ad q. d. 3 Edward III. No. 43.
 - 10 Sister and heir of Sir John A.—Collins V. 203, ed. 1767.
 - 11 Inq. ad q. d. 17 Edward III. No. 60.
 - 12 Fin. 50 Edward III.
 - 13 Esc. 1 Richard II. No. 59.
 - 14 Fin. 4 Ric. II.
 - 15 Pedigr. in Harl. MS. 6185.
- MONTHLY MAG., No. 179.

- 1 Pat. 22 Edward IV.
- 2 Ten. temp. Ric. III. &c. Harl. MS. 240.
- 3 Fin. 3 H. VII.
- 4 Mich. Fin. 16 H. VII.
- 5 Mich. Rec. 33 and 34 H. VIII.
- 6 Pedig. in V. ii. p. 3.
- 7 Hil. Rec. 36 H. VIII.
- 8 King's Munimenta Antiqua, ii. p. 53, 46, 47.
- 9 Vol. i. p. 9, 10, 11.

ed from Mr. King. I shall only say, that the keep has a well, as noted by the latter, and a chapel (now the evidence room). It differs from some others (of the 12th cent.), in having no bastions or turrets on the wall of the outer yard or bailey; though the keep has four towers (one an exploratory tower at the corner). I do not know whether it is vaulted underneath, like most structures of this kind; the entrance of the keep, instead of a narrow area, guarded by turreted walls, is by a very deep stair-case. The very ancient method of building used by the Romans, and quoted by Palladio and Grose, (1) viz. filling the insides with a fluid mortar, occurs here. The entrance into the outer bailey is under *one* machicolated gate-house (*not one between two towers*); and the same occurs with respect to the inner bailey, which is, however, flanked by the projection of the keep on one side, and a narrow tower on the other. But *this Castle* is exactly described in an old poem (2) (though not intended for Berkeley), which says that they consist of a ditch or moat, the barbicans or watch-towers upon the outer walls (here the apposition fails), the outer bailey or yard, then the building with the hall, kitchen, &c. the inner bailey or court, the keep with well, dungeon, &c. a terras-walk round the building, and among the most common appendages a strait bowling alley. In these castles, where many persons of both sexes were assembled, different schemes of amusement were formed; some went to the chamber, some to the bower, some remained conversing in the hall, and one particular amusement was mounting on the top of the highest tower. (3) To ride through the hall to the high table was usual, (4) and this hall was strewn with rushes, had perches for hawks, a gallery for minstrels, (5) and forms on each side, one for the ladies, the other for gentlemen, each sex separate. (6) The mode of dining in them has been long familiar. This hall should be adorned with a cast of Robert Fitzharding, from his statue at Bristol. The castle at first comprehended only the inmost of the *three gates*, (7) and what was within

the same: the two utmost, and all the building within them, being the additions of Maurice, eldest son of Robert Fitzharding, and of Thomas (2d), 6 Ed. II. and of Thomas (the third), 18 Ed. III. (1) There was the town-mill under the castle, very ancient. (2) The castle was one place of rendezvous for the rebellious nobles in the reign of John, (3) which King was here 19th Aug. 18 John. (4) Having been seized by the crown, it was restored to Thomas, first Lord B. upon his giving two hostages (one of whom was Osbert Giffard, his sister's son), and re-delivery, if needful. (5) At this time the constable of the castle was usually allowed a salmon for his dinner on the first Sunday in Lent (6). Emery de Sacy and his fellow-knights were sent by the king, 17 Henry III. to request this lord to deliver to them as long as the king should please. (7) 1 Ed. II. the M. castle, &c. was granted to Piers Gaveston, (8) through rebellion, and 15 Ed. again seized. (9) Hugh Spencer, the elder, then held it, during the imprisonment of Maurice; but, by means of the queen's passing by Berkeley with her army, Thomas, his son, recovered it, and great quantities of wheat and oats were procured to fortify it for her. April 5, 1327, King Edward II. was brought to the castle, and Lord B. ordered to use no familiarity with him, but deliver up the castle to Maltravers and Gurney, which he did. His lordship retired to a house in the park, which was, I suppose, his *secret house*, or *lodge*, a place where, at certain times of the year, the nobility retired; dismissed part of their servants on visits to their friends, put the rest on board wages, reserved only a few, and permitted nobody to speak to themselves. (10) The king was confined in a small room on the right hand of the keep staircase (where a cast of King Charles I. is still shown for him); 5l. a day was allowed for his board, and after his murder, his heart was put in a silver vessel, and the Berkeley family attended the carriage which conveyed the royal corpse to Gloucester. Lord Berkeley was tried for the offence, and pleaded

1 Page 15, Engl. edit. 1693, 4to.

2 Warton's Hist. Engl. Poetry, vol. i. p. 84.

3 Id. vol i p. 189.

4 Id. p. 224.

5 Chaucer.

6 Warton.

7 Where are the *three Mr. S.* means? I know but *two*.

1 Smythe's Lives, p. 36.

2 Id. p. 103.

3 Id. p. 197.

4 Pat. 18. Joh. m. 4.

5 Claus. 8 H. III. and Smythe.

6 Smythe.

7 Id. 166.

8 Claus. 1 Ed. II.

9 Smythe.

10 Pastor Letters, IV. p. 6, 7.

that he was sick at Bradley, and had lost his memory: though it is plain he had no concern in the act, because he was sent from the castle on account of his compassion, yet Mr. Smythe says, that the plea was untrue, because he did not go to Bradley till Michaelmas, and sent Gurnay, the regicide, at the very time, with letters to the Queen and Mortimer, at Nottingham castle, and by a second direction from them, kept his decease secret till All Saints following. 16 Edward II. this lord built the great high tower in the north part of the keep, then ruined, and called Thorpe's tower, because he held his lands at Wenswell by guard of it; and 18 and 19 Edward III. built the new work at the castle, so then called, which is that part without the keep on the N.E. next to the little park and the great kitchen, (1) the roof of which Henry VII. brought from Wotton, according to tradition. In the reign of Henry VI. the castle was often besieged, through family contentions; and Mr. Smyth supposes much of the town destroyed. Part of the churchyard was taken into the castle. (2) The officers of the castle were a constable, porter, constable's servant, and an under gaoler, but whether under the constable or an upper gaoler, my authority does not express. (3) Mr. Smyth says, in another place, (4) that the castle was built in a great part out of the ruins of the nunnery which stood on the same spot, and that Henry II. when Duke of Normandy, made an engagement to Robert Fitzharding, to build a castle there; and not long before the death of King Stephen, came to Berkeley, to see the building performed. Mr. Bigland, says, from Mr. Prynne's Collections, that, in 1418, Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, lay before it with an armed force, fully determined to destroy it, but was diverted from his purpose by the Bishop of Worcester, and the neighbouring gentry. During the grand rebellion, it was held for the king by a Scottish captain (at one time by Colonel Veale), and subdued all the country. There were frequent incursions and skirmishes, but only one regular siege, by Massie. Thus Corbet: but

other accounts say, 'Berkeley town and castle, the chief strength of which consisted in the outworks and church, was delivered up to the parliamentary forces by the gallant Sir Charles Lucas, Sept. 25, 1615, after a vigorous defence of nine days.' A redoubt used at the siege is shewn in the fields. Mr. Dallaway thinks that the large aperture in the keep, partly filled up by a comparatively low wall, is where the ancient gateway stood, and that the fortress founded by the Duke of Normandy consisted of that structure only: or else this aperture may have been made when Thorpe's tower was rebuilt, for the purpose of greater command in flanking the entrance to the inner bailey; and safely, as no one could have got into the keep without destruction from above."

In an early part of his work, Mr. Fosbrooke announces an Appendix in six numbers, several of which have already appeared, illustrative not merely of the old provincial manners and customs of Gloucestershire, but through them, of the kingdom at large.

If any praise of ours can cheer him in his laborious researches, we can readily and honestly bestow it.

The plates, with which the history of Gloucestershire is adorned, are certainly not executed by the first artists, but the work is truly useful, curious, and entertaining.

MR. BRITTON'S "*Catalogue Raisonné of the Pictures belonging to the most honourable the Marquis of Stafford, in the Gallery of Cleveland House*," is illustrated with anecdotes, and descriptive accounts of the execution, composition, and characteristic merits of the principal paintings. Prefixed, is a view of the new gallery, and a plan of the suite of rooms on the first floor. The following account of one of *Raffaello's* pictures, No. 46, in the drawing-room, may serve as a specimen of the execution.

Virgin and Child—From the Orleans Gallery. "In this captivating picture, the mother and infant are represented in a room; whereas in the three former paintings by this artist, the holy families are all in the open air, with landscapes, &c. The present composition may, therefore, be called a *domestic scene*. It exhibits a modest graceful female, occupied in the most endearing, and therefore the most attractive of feminine duties.

In the present picture, the mother is represented as being carefully and tenderly

1 Outside the keep. Lady Ann, against the eleven days' visit of K. Hen. VII. pulled down the house at Wotton, for the lead on the roof.

2 Smythe, 459.

3 Id. 267.

4 Hist. of Berkeley Hernesse.

derly employed in nursing the naked infant, who is reclining on her lap, and with its head and eyes turned towards her, seems to repay the parent's solicitude by a fascinating smile of infantine joy. A reciprocal endearment is manifested in both figures.

"If it were *fashionable* for mothers to superintend the nursing and education of their own children, the former would be properly and laudably employed, whilst the latter would derive from it very essential advantages. For when intrusted to hireling nurses, and illiterate menials, children too generally acquire vulgar habits, and vicious propensities, which by the other mode would not merely be obviated, but useful and important lessons of rectitude and emulation, would be inculcated. No period of life is so critical to the human being as infancy: then ideas are planted, sentiments are excited, and prejudices are acquired, which no subsequent lessons can eradicate. The grateful mind is like a pure sheet of white paper; every spot and blot disfigures it, and is absorbed; whilst the carefully written precept is indelibly fixed.

'Tis education forms the infant mind,
Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclin'd.

POPE.

Children, like tender osiers, take the bow,
And as they first are fashion'd, always grow.

PRIOR.

.... Thou art fair, and at thy birth, *dear boy* !
Nature and fortune join'd to make thee great ;
Of nature's gifts thou may'st with lilies
boast,
And with the half-blown rose.

SHAKESPEARE, IN KING JOHN.

This picture was originally painted on board, but has been transferred to canvas. It passed from the cabinet of M. de Seigpeley, into that of M. de Montarsis. Thence to M. Rondé, jeweller to the King of France, who sold it to the Duke of Orleans. It has been engraved two or three times, and a print from it is intended to ornament "The British Gallery of Pictures."

JURISPRUDENCE.

In Mr. ANNESLEY's "*Compendium of the Law of Marine Insurances, Bottomry, Insurance on Lives, and Insurance against Fire*;" we have a very useful epitome, in which a systematic distribution is framed of the general principles of each title, supported by references to the authorities establishing those principles. It is preceded by a summary account of the progress of navigation and commerce.

Another useful work will be found in Mr. HARRISON's "*Practice of the High Court of Chancery*," edited by Mr. NEWLAND: although the very nature of a court of equity admits of less perfection in such a work than that of almost any other court.

BIOGRAPHY.

The former works of Dr. ZOUCH have been received with such distinguished favour by the public, that we shall not hesitate to place the "*Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Sir Philip Sidney*," first in the class of Biography. The opening chapter extends from the birth of Mr. Philip Sidney in 1554, to the commencement of his travels in 1572. His family, his parents, his conduct both at school and at the University, with a letter of instruction from his father fill the outline. In the second chapter we accompany him from his arrival at Paris in 1572, to his return into England, in 1575. Having escaped the massacre of the Protestants he proceeded from Paris on his travels through Germany, Hungary, Italy, and Belgium. At Frankfort he became the intimate friend of Hubert Languet, whose character Mr. Sidney afterwards celebrated in the *Arcadia*. At Vienna he obtained instructions in the manly and martial exercises; and at Venice it is supposed he was not unknown to father Paul Sarpi. At Padua we find him acquainted with Tasso; and at Heidelberg with Ursinus. He formed at one time the design of travelling even to Constantinople, but was dissuaded from his intention by Languet. In the third chapter we have the particulars of his life from his return into England, to his return from his embassy into Germany in 1577: where prudence, judgment, and dexterity were eminently shewn in the most important points of political concern; and this before he had arrived at the twenty-fifth year of his age. In the fourth chapter we arrive at a still more important period of his life, occupying the space between his return from Germany, and his appointment to the government of Flushing. In this chapter we find him exhibiting the strongest proofs of his attachment to literature and science. His letter of advice to his brother, Mr. Robert Sidney, on his travels; his letter to the queen on her intended marriage with a French prince; the composition of the *Arcadia*; and of the *Defence of Poesy*; his design of accompanying Sir Francis Drake in a voyage to America; and the offer to him of the crown

crown of Poland; are incidents which reflect an uncommon and diversified lustre on his history. In an ill-fated hour, Queen Elizabeth, who had refused the crown of Poland for him, fearing "to lose the jewel of her times," indulged his martial disposition. In November 1585, she constituted him Governor of Flushing. "Sir Philip," says Dr. Zouch, in his fifth chapter, "was prepared to sacrifice his fortune and his life for his religion and country: and in one of his letters there is so strong a proof, that he considered the cause of the persecuted inhabitants of the Netherlands as the cause of God, that it would be improper to deny the Protestant reader the pleasure of perusing it. 'If her Majesty,' says he, 'wear the fountain, I wold fear, considering what I daily find, that we shold wax dry. But she is but a means whom God useth. And I know not whether I am deceived; but I am faithfully persuaded, that, if she shold withdraw herself, other springes would rise to help this action. For, methinks, I see the great work indeed in hand against the abusers of the world, wherein it is no greater fault to have confidence in man's power, than it is too hastily to despair of God's work.' This was the cause in which he fell. "The cause," says Dr. Zouch, "of freedom and religion against Spanish tyranny and Spanish superstition." He received his death-wound Sep. 22, and languished till the 17th of October 1586. In the sixth chapter we have the peculiar traits of his character, as they have been handed down to us by his contemporaries; an account of his friends: and a defence of him from the censures which one or two modern writers have thrown upon the last and most celebrated action of his life.

The following is an abridged list of Sir Philip Sidney's works; exclusive of numerous letters, some of which have been printed, and others scattered up and down in different libraries:

1. "The Countesse of Pembroke's Arcadia," first published in 4to. 1590.
2. "Astrophel and Stella," 4to. 1591.
3. "The Defence of Poesy," 4to. 1595.
4. "Sonnets," several of which appeared in Constable's Diana; 1594: but were afterward annexed to the Arcadia, with Astrophel and Stella.
5. "A Remedie for Love."
6. "The Lady of Maya;" a Masque.
7. "Instructions for Travellers;" by Robert earl of Essex, Sir Philip Sidney, and Secretary Davison. 32mo. 1633.

8. "Valour anatomized, in a Fancie," 1581.

9. A few "Songs," printed in "England's Helicon," 4to. 1600; some Sonnets, in "England's Parnassus," of the same date; and two Pastorals, in "Davison's Poems." 1611.

10. "An English Version of the Psalms of David:" two of which were inserted in the Guardian, by Sir Richard Steele.

11. "A Worke concerninge the Trewnesse of the Christian Religion;" written in French against Atheists, Epicures, Paynims, Jews, Mahometists, and other Infidels. By Philip of Mornay, lord of Plessie Marlie. Begunne to be translated into English, by Sir Philip Sidney, knight, and at his request finished by Arthur Golding. 4to. 1587.

Enough has been stated, without any additional praise, to prove the value of Sir Philip Sidney's Mémoires.

The second edition of Dr. WATKINS'S "Scripture Biography; or Lives and Characters of the principal Personages recorded in the Old and New Testament," appears to have been corrected, and considerably enlarged: although the generality of the articles are still of such a length as to be easily read through at one time.

In the "Biographical Index to the present House of Lords, corrected to October, 1808," we have a very curious, original, and entertaining, publication. It gives "a succinct account of the descent and history of the whole English Aristocracy, as well as of such of the Scottish and Irish Peers as sit, either by patent or election, in the Imperial Parliament. To this, for the first time, is added, the biography of the venerable bench of bishops:" all marshalled in alphabetical order. The Appendix contains several useful lists; and, in conjunction with the Biographical Index to the House of Commons, the whole appears to form a complete history of two branches of the legislature. The generality of articles relating to the peers are arranged in the following subdivisions: titles and creations; descent and history; the present peer; parliamentary conduct; with, occasionally, anecdotes of the family. Such a work is confessedly new, both in its plan and structure.

Of Professor Porson we have as yet no regular life to announce. A sketch indeed has appeared, with a few traits and illustrative anecdotes; and with a portrait, in which those who were particularly intimate with the Professor, may, perhaps, find the distant semblance of

of a likeness. But we hope a more full and elaborate memoir may be, ere long, prepared, which may not only enter into every minute particular of the Professor's life, but gratify us with as complete a list of his numerous writings as can be recovered.

We must not, however, longer delay to mention the "*Public Characters of 1809-10*," forming the tenth volume of the series. Like the preceding ones, we are told, its contents have been supplied by contributions from the pens of several authors; who have thus assuredly added to the variety, as well as to the interest of the whole. The characters which form the main body of the volume are twenty-five in number; of which the following are the principal:—Dr. Burgess, Bishop of St. David's; Rev. William Cœxe; Lord Henry Petty; Lord Holland; Lord Cochrane; Sir Samuel Romilly; Sir John Stuart; Dr. Bathurst, Bishop of Norwich; General Fitzpatrick; Mr. Perceval; Mr. Sturt; Mr. M. P. Andrews; and Mr. Professor Davy. The Appendix contains a variety of additions, as well as emendations.

In the "*Biographical Peerage of the Empire of Great Britain*," in two small volumes, the reader has something more offered him than the mere minutiae of genealogy. The time and the cause of the first rise of families, the traits of character they have exhibited, and the merits by which they have justified the rank conferred upon them, are all recorded with a scrupulous care. The compiler professes to have regarded the integrity of biography and history, without sacrificing to flattery. Among the lists with which the work opens is one of peers, classed according to the source from whence the ancestor of each derived his peerage; all prior to the extinction of the House of Tudor being classed as feudal. Thirty titles are recorded as feudal; thirty-one derived from statesmen; twenty-seven from lawyers; fifteen from the navy; fourteen from military men; twenty from courtiers; seventy from country gentlemen; ten from branches of nobility; seventeen from marriages; and two from trade. As a specimen of the execution of the work, we shall quote the short account of the Beaufort family:—

"Henry Charles Somerset, Duke of Beaufort, 1682.

"This noble house is descended illegitimately from the house of Beaufort,

Dukes of Somerset, who sprung from John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster (son of Edward III.), by his last wife, Katherine Swinford. Henry Beaufort, third Duke of Somerset, who was beheaded for his adherence to Henry VI. in 1463, being taken prisoner in the battle of Hexham, left a natural son, Charles, by Joan Hill, who assumed the name of Somerset; and was patronized and promoted by Henry VII. by whom he was made a knight of the garter, in the eighteenth of that reign. Soon after he married a great heiress, Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir of William Herbert, Earl of Huntingdon, Lord Herbert, of Ragland, Chepstow, and Gower. In 1514, he was created Earl of Worcester; and died 1526. Henry, fifth earl, was created by Charles I. Marquis of Worcester, 1642; he suffered greatly in the civil wars for his loyalty, and died December 1646. His son, the second marquis, had a great mechanical genius, and published "*A Century of Inventions*," &c. He died 1667. Henry, his successor, was created Duke of Beaufort in 1682: he refused to take the oaths at the revolution, and retiring, died 1699, æt. 70.

"His present grace is sixth duke, and succeeded his father in October 1808. He was born in 1766, and married 1791 Lady Charlotte L. Gower, daughter of the late Marquis of Stafford, by whom he has several children. His grace has several brothers in the army.

"*Female Descent*.—Herbert, of Ragland; Browne, North, Hastings, Russell, Dormer, Capel, Noel, Berkeley, of Stoke; Boscawen.

"*Chief Seat*.—Badminton, Gloucestershire, not far from Bath; where, and in Monmouthshire, his estates lie.

"*Heir Apparent*.—Henry, Marquis of Worcester, born 1792."

The arms of the different peers are engraved in wood at the head of their respective articles.

In Mr. CAYLEY's "*Memoirs of Sir Thomas More, with a new Translation of his Utopia, his History of King Richard III. and his Latin Poems*," we have a work of no inconsiderable interest. In point of composition, Mr. Cayley has been more successful than in Sir Walter Raleigh's Life; and, in point of documents, more liberal. In short, the life of so eminent a statesman, and patron of letters, as Sir Thomas More, cannot fail, even by its own intrinsic worth, to command attention.

In this class, also, rather than among the Fine Arts, we shall place the "*Anecdotes of Painters who have resided, or been long in England; with Critical Remarks on their Productions*:" by EDWARD EDWARDS, deceased, late Teacher of Perspective, and Associate, in the Academy; intended as a Continuation to the *Anecdotes of Painting*, by the late Horace, Earl of Orford.

It is singular that, since 1780, when the Honourable Horace Walpole published the last volume of his *Anecdotes*, to the present time, no regular or systematic memorials of the arts or artists have appeared; though a few notices have occasionally been inserted in periodical publications.

In the Introduction we have some account of the encouragement and assistance which the arts received, by the establishment of several Institutions, which were formed before the accession of his present majesty to the throne. "These events, so intimately connected with the history of the polite arts in this country, could not be passed over in silence, especially as several of the artists, who are mentioned in the following pages, were so much engaged with those Institutions, that many occurrences, noticed in their memoirs, would be unintelligible to future readers, without some preparatory information upon those subjects."

In the arrangement, chronological order is preserved, agreeable to the dates of the deaths of the artists whose names are introduced, except in two or three instances, in which the parties retired from their profession so long before the close of their lives, that they certainly may be placed as they stand with great propriety.

It is also necessary to observe, that in this volume, which is intended as the first, the author has confined himself to the list of painters only; leaving the other artists, such as architects, sculptors, &c. to be included in a second volume.

Many of the lives are short. Barry's, the last, is of a greater length than the generality. Prefixed is a very satisfactory life of Mr. Edwards himself.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

An interesting account of the western part of America will be found in Mr. ASHE's "*Travels, performed in 1805, for the Purpose of exploring the Rivers Alleghany, Monongahela, Ohio, and Mississippi, and ascertaining the Produce and Condition of their Banks and Vicinity*;"

in three volumes, duodecimo. With all the necessary acquirements, we are told Mr. Ashe went on an exploratory journey, with the sole view of examining this interesting portion of the Trans-Atlantic Continent. His researches are given in the familiar style of letters, and are as interesting to the naturalist and the antiquary, as to the politician or the general reader, "It will be seen, (says the preface) that the fallen race who now inhabit America, are the successors of men who have been capable of architectural and other works, that would do honour to any age; and the remarkable antiquities which he describes, cannot but induce a still more minute enquiry and investigation of objects of so great importance."

Another work, of some interest, and much entertainment, has made its appearance in "*Travels through Spain, and part of Portugal, with Commercial, Statistical, and Geographical Details*." The principal merit claimed for them is that of extreme accuracy; being, for the most part, written on the spot, when the impressions they describe were strong and precise. The author was the late accomplished Mr. WHITTINGTON, of Theberton-hall, Suffolk, of whom another posthumous work was announced in our last Magazine. The work having been printed in this form subsequently to his decease, it received, of course, some trifling amendments from its Editor, which more exactly adapted it to the use of the public, at a time when the political state of Spain was become an object of so much interest!

NATURAL HISTORY.

In the second volume of Mr. PARKINSON'S "*Organic Remains of a former World*," we have a continuation of one of the most valuable works, which have of late appeared in Natural History; containing the Fossil Zoophytes.

Mr. Parkinson first examines the *Tubiporites*; and afterwards proceeds to the genus *Madrepore*, under which are placed all those corals, the cavities of which are divided by lamellæ, disposed in a stellular form. In the eleventh letter, (for our readers need not be told that the work is in the epistolary style,) we arrive at the examination of the Fossil *Alcyonia*, a class of bodies of which it was remarked in the former volume, that although they were decidedly animal substances of marine origin, yet, from the resemblance which they bore to terrestrial fruits, their animal origin had been doubted, and they had been considered

as petrified oranges, figs, funguses, nutmegs, &c. In the fifteenth letter, Mr. Parkinson proceeds to what are called the *Muestricht Fossils*, trusting that their very considerable deviation from the Madreporas, previously examined, and their approximation to the characters of *Aleyonia*; with the difficulties which now oppose similar specimens being brought into this country, may render their admission, although not exactly in their place, not unacceptable. He afterwards compares them with other fossils from Switzerland, England, and America. The amplest portion of the work is, however, bestowed on the *Encrinites*, and *Pentacrinites*; a series of animals, Mr. Parkinson observes, which, whether we consider their extraordinary forms, the immense numbers in which they must have existed in a living state, in the former world; or their being now, except a solitary instance or two, to be traced only by their petrified remains, under the surface of the earth, or on the summits of mountains, undoubtedly offer to us as rich a field of observation, as the most arduous inquirer could wish to explore."

In the twenty-seventh chapter, the number of species of these animals is apparently ascertained to amount to no less than twenty-one. To which Mr. Parkinson adds, that "besides the species here particularized, numerous fossil fragments have been found in this country, which bear evident marks of having belonged to species of these animals, very different from any which are at present known: a circumstance which cannot fail to add to the zeal and industry of those who have justly appreciated the aid which their inquiries may yield in the establishment of geological principles." In the twenty-eighth chapter we have Mr. Parkinson's general remarks on the fossils, described in the volume; and in the twenty-ninth chapter, his observations on the process of petrification.

The plates, which, including the frontispiece, amount to twenty, are well engraved, and beautifully and accurately coloured.

In the farther prosecution of his work, Mr. Parkinson promises that no unwarrantable protraction shall be admitted: he is very desirous to complete it in a third volume: but when he considers the multitude of subjects which must be examined, he finds himself unable to pledge himself to the observance of the limits which would be thus prescribed. "Anx-

ious to obtain, and to communicate the fullest information on the various subjects of his inquiry, he will be much obliged by any specimens or observations, illustrative of the nature of the different substances which have been, or which remain to be, examined. Any such communications he will with pleasure place before the public, either embodied in the present work, or in a separate volume of orgetological communications."

Another important work in this class has appeared in the third part of the second volume of "*The Select Works of Anthony Van Leeuwenhoek, containing his Microscopical Discoveries in many of the Works of Nature.*" Translated from the Dutch and Latin editions, published by the author, by SAMUEL HOOLE. The following are among the more curious subjects of the different dissertations it contains. "On the formation of the elm, beech, willow, alder, ebony, box, and lime tree, with an explanation of the manner in which pipe-staves for making casks are prepared from oak timber." Various observations on the herring; on the generation of eels; a description of some species of minute insects, found in fresh water; on the scales which cover the surface of the skin of the human body; and on the formation of bones; of the mite; on frogs, and the manner in which their young are produced; of the shrimp; on the nature of lime; and other kinds of cement; and the author's discoveries and observations respecting wood consumed by maggots.

Here also we have to mention, Dr. SMITH'S "*Introduction to Physiological and Systematical Botany*;" a work which, to the researches and experiments of former writers, adds many new and striking observations. Its perspicuous explanation of botanical terms, and the excellent mode adopted in the illustration of the Linnean arrangement, are not among the least of its recommendations.

Mr. THOMSON'S "*Catalogue of Plants, growing in the vicinity of Berwick upon Tweed*," will probably be found to have something more than a mere local interest in botanical pursuits. It contains an enumeration of 564 species, including the class cryptogamia.

The reputation which "*The Gardener's and Botanist's Dictionary*," by Mr. MILLAR, has maintained for a period of more than sixty years, would have justified an ample notice of the new edition in our Retrospect, had it not even been so much enriched by the labours of Professor Martyn.

Martyn. As it is, we shall give here only a general commendation, reserving it for a more extended notice at another time. It is a work which we conceive no library of importance ought to be without.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

In Medicine and Surgery, although we have no works of primary consequence to notice, several have been published of a smaller kind, which reflect great credit on their authors.

Among the first, though not among the largest, we place the expostulatory "*Letter to Dr. Moseley, on his Review of the Report of the London College of Physicians, on Vaccination*," by M. T. C. written in a sober, argumentative style, with great knowledge and great ability.

Another pamphlet, of a similar tendency in its main object, will be found in Mr. MURRAY'S "*Answer to Mr. Highmore's Objections to the Bill before Parliament, to prevent the spreading of the Infection of the Small Pox*;" with an Appendix, containing some interesting communications from foreign medical practitioners, on the progress and efficacy of vaccination.

"*The Pharmacopeia of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians, in Ireland: translated into English, with Observations, Indexes, &c. &c.*" by Mr. MORRISON; will be found highly creditable, as well to the translator, as to the learned body that produced it. Altogether perhaps a Pharmacopeia, is not a proper subject of criticism.

Mr. RUSSELL'S "*Treatise on Scrofula*," appears to have been originally composed for the instruction of students in surgery. In it, the principal facts connected with the history of this interesting disease are collected and arranged, with great care and great perspicuity; though, as far as we have observed, without any large portion of novel intelligence. The arrangement of the chapters is as follows:

Chap. 1. Hereditary nature of scrofula.

Chap. 2. Symptoms and appearance of scrofula.

Chap. 3. Prognosis.

Chap. 4. Proximate cause and nature of scrofula.

Chap. 5. Occasional causes.

Chap. 6. Method of cure.

Climate.

Of particular medicines.

Tonics.

Specifics.

Muriates of barytes and of lime.

Local treatment of particular symptoms.

MONTHLY MAG., No. 180.

CHEMISTRY.

Under this head we have only to notice Mr. NICHOLSON'S "*Dictionary of Practical and Theoretical Chemistry, with its application to the Arts and Manufactures, and to the explanation of the Phenomena of Nature*:" which, though formed on the basis of the dictionary in two volumes quarto, published several years since, by the same author, is in effect an entirely new work; the articles being either considerably enlarged, or entirely re-written, and in every instance being adapted to the improved state of chemical science. The Appendix contains, 1. The Bakerian lecture, on some new phenomena of chemical changes produced by electricity, particularly the decomposition of the fixed alkalis, and the exhibition of the new substances which constitute their bases; and on the general nature of alkaline bodies; by Humphrey Davy, esq. sec. R.S.M.R.I.A. 2. Tables of chemical compounds. 3. Table for reducing the degrees of Fahrenheit's, Reaumur's, and Celsius's, or the centigrade thermometer, to each other respectively. The plates which adorn the work are twelve in number, and the whole may be recommended as a body of chemical knowledge, alike useful to the proficient and the student.

POETRY.

Of Mr. WESTAL'S "*Poems*," we prefer the Descent of Orpheus; the Marriage of Ignorance; and the Odes descriptive of the Character of the Works of some of the greater Poets. The Marriage of Ignorance, and the Character of Shakspeare we shall transcribe.

THE MARRIAGE OF IGNORANCE.

"When Ignorance on her leaden throne
Sat calm, and joyless, and alone,

Wrapt in the web of sloth,
No thought inform'd her sullen breast,
No vice disturb'd her gloomy rest,
No virtue woke her wrath.

At length a friend had power to move
The dark uncultur'd mass to love,
(Already near allied);
'Twas he who came like science dress'd
In starry crown, and storied vest,
'Twas unrelenting Pride.

No more content or calm she sate,
But urg'd to action by her mate,
Wide o'er the world they fly;
Where'er their mingled venom spreads,
The young Arts hide their lovely heads,
And Taste and Genius die.

In vain the sacred sons of soul
Would soar beyond their proud controul,
And grasp the wreath of fame;

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Scob

Soon as the perfect works appear,
Their envious howl the monsters rear,
And blast the rising name."

SHAKSPEARE.

"Like a vast rock, whose height sublime,
May scorn the threaten'd waste of time;
Stands Avon's mighty son!
The potent lyre is in his hand,
Which o'er the passions held command,
And deathless garlands won.

What time he call'd them to that cell,
Where he with Nature lov'd to dwell,
And struck the sounding strings,
Young Pity came and grac'd the shade,
And various Love the call obey'd,
And wav'd his purple wings.

Came sparkling Wit, and giddy Mirth,
And call'd the laughing thoughts to birth,
With joy the cavern rung;
Then chang'd the strain, and abject Fear,
And Horror wild, and dark Despair,
Inspir'd the lays he sung.

'Tis said the gay fantastic pleasures,
Heedless hear each other's measures,
And shun the dread alloy;
The gloomy dark unsocial fiends,
Engross'd alike by different ends,
Despise the thought of joy.

But when he caught th' inspiring sound,
The wondering Passions gather'd round,
Touch'd by the added fire;
Rapt on the varying numbers hung,
And left their feebl' harps unstrung,
And listen'd to his lyre.

'Twas Nature's gift, that potent lyre!
She found his infant soul on fire,
With fancy's visions wild;
And taught him through her holy veil,
To view each strange romantic tale,
Charm'd with th' enraptur'd child.

Then nestling at her sacred breast,
By swift degrees her high behest
Temper'd his vagrant mood;
Till to the favor'd mortal's eyes,
Unfolding all her mysteries,
Reveal'd the goddess stood.

'Tis hence that in his wildest song,
When fancy-led he bounds along,
She still is hovering near;
And oft she speaks, and o'er the whole
Breathes a pure charm to reach the soul,
And win the ravish'd ear."

"*The Pastoral Care, a Didactic Poem, in three Parts; Addressed to the Junior Clergy;*" likewise deserves our commendation; though more perhaps for its intention, than its poetical merit.

In the first part, which more particularly points to the instruction of the poor, and public charities; the most impas-

sioned lines are probably those which relate to Howard. In a note we find a short catalogue of books fit for dispersion among the poor.

The second part concerns the minister's Sunday duties, from which, as it relates to the offertory money, we shall make a short extract.

"But let not Mammon cast his smiling lure,
To mercenary vows to tempt the poor;
Go with thy share of consecrated alms,
(And while religion pours her better balms)
Haste, to the bed-ridden sick a portion dole,
Ease to his frame and mercy to his soul:
Since grateful for the boon, the streaming eye
Will harmonize the mind to piety.

"The fallen from better fortunes, too, relieve,
Th' ashamed to beg, the blushing to receive;
To these be bounty delicately given,
As fall, unseen, the fresh'ning dews of heaven.

"The mess of Benjamin give, amply give,
To decent households, struggling hard to live;
But bid stout idlers work, and shut thy door,
The poor in rags are not the worthiest poor."

The third part relates to the clergyman's occasional duties: his behaviour in company, and his amusements: with a transition to the visiting of the sick.

The modesty of the preface to Mrs. ILIFFE'S "*Poems*," might alone have secured her little volume from censure; but we have found in it several copies of verses, not only to be pleased with, but to recommend. Among others,

THE NIGHT-CAP, AN IMPROMPTU.

"Dear Julia, while these laughing girls
Are on thy night-cap jesting,
We'll moralize, and shew how well
The subject bears contesting.
We'll shew, that in this world of woe,
A night-cap is a treasure,
Which would, to many an aching head,
Give comfort without measure.

Full well we know, what small effects
Can cause our joy or sorrow;
The heart which aches with grief to-day,
Some trifle soothes to-morrow.

Then let us, when the little cares
Of life we treat with blindness,
The night cap to our minds recall,
And soothe the heart with kindness."

In the "*Harp of Erin; containing the Poetical Works of the late THOMAS DEMODY*," we have the productions of a young man, whose genius for poetry was accompanied by such eccentric passions, as at last to have lost him the protection of those who might otherwise have placed him

him in an enviable rank of life. From
his shorter pieces we shall select the

ELEGIAC STANZAS ON MYSELF.

“To pleasure’s wiles an easy prey,
Beneath this sod a bosom lies;
Yet spare the meek offender’s clay,
Nor part with dry averted eyes.
O stranger! if thy wayward lot
Through Folly’s heedless maze has led,
Here nurse the true, the tender thought,
And fling the wild flow’r on his head.
For he, by this cold hillock clad,
Where tall grass twines the pointed stone,
Each gentlest balm of feeling had,
To sooth all sorrow but his own.
For he, by tuneful Fancy rear’d,
(Though ever-dumb he sleeps below,)
The stillest sigh of anguish heard,
And gave a tear to ev’ry woe.
Oh! place his dear harp by his side,
(His harp, alas! his only hoard,)
The fairy breeze at even tide;
Will trembling kiss each weeping chord.
Oft on yon crested cliff he stood,
When misty twilight stream’d around,
To mark the slowly-heaving flood,
And catch the deep wave’s sullen sound.
Oft when the rosy dawn was seen
’Mid blue to gild the blushing steep,
He trac’d o’er yonder margent green
The curling cloud of fragrance sweep.
Oft did he pause, the lark to hear,
With speckled wing, the skies explore;
Oft paus’d to see the slow flock near;
But he shall hear and see no more.
Then, stranger, be his foibles lost,
At such small foibles Virtue smil’d,
Few was their number, large their cost,
For he was Nature’s orphan-child.
The graceful drop of pity spare,
(To him the bright drop once belong’d,)
Well, well his doom deserves thy care;
Much, much he suffer’d, much was wrong’d.
When taught by life its pangs to know,
Ah! as thou roam’st the checker’d gloom,
Bid the sweet night-bird’s numbers flow,
And the last sunbeam light his tomb.”

“*The Siller Gun, a Poem, in four Cantos: with Notes and a Glossary:*” by Mr. MAYNE; is the last work of poetry we shall mention; founded on an ancient custom in Dumfries, called “Shooting for the Siller Gun.” This royal prize, which is a small tube of silver, like the barrel of a pistol, is originally said to have been the gift of James VI. to the best marksman among the corporations of the town. The Poem has considerable spirit, and maintains the credit of its ingenious author.

PHILOLOGY.

By far the most important work which we have to mention in this class, will be found in the “*Grammar of the Sanscrita Language*,” by Mr. WILKINS.

Having, in the opening of the Preface, enlarged on the pleasures and advantages to be derived from an acquaintance with this extraordinary language, the author judiciously thinks it may not be uninteresting to the student to be informed of the manner in which his treatise has been compiled, and what have been the sources whence it has been drawn.

“About the year 1778, (he says) my curiosity was excited by the example of my friend, Mr. Hallied, to commence the study of the *Sanskrit*. I was so fortunate as to find a *Pandit* of a liberal mind, sufficiently learned to assist me in the pursuit; but as at that time (and indeed not till very lately) there did not exist, in any language I understood, any elementary works, I was compelled to form such for myself as I proceeded, till, with the assistance of my master, I was able to make extracts, and at length entire translations of grammars, wholly composed in the idiom I was studying. I put into English, sufficiently intelligible to myself, the greatest part of three very popular grammars; namely, the *Sāraswatī-prakriyā* of *Anubhūti-svarupa-chārya*, the *Mugdha-bōdha* of *Vōpa-dēva*, and the *Rātra-mālā* of *Purushōttama*. These extracts and translations I brought with me to England, together with their originals, and several other eminent grammars; among which were the celebrated *Sūtras* of *Pāṇini*, the *Siddhānta-kaumārī* of *Bhattōji-dīkshita*, and the *Siddhānta-chandrikā* of *Rāmachandraśrama*, with several useful commentaries, all of which have been either used or consulted in this compilation.

“At the commencement of the year 1795, residing in the country, and having much leisure, I began to arrange my materials, and prepare them for publication. I cut letters in steel, made matrices and moulds, and cast from them a fount of types of the *Dēva-nāgarī* character, all with my own hands; and with the assistance of such mechanics as a country village could afford, I very speedily prepared all the other implements of printing in my own dwelling-house; for by the second of May, the same year, I had taken proofs of sixteen pages, differing but little from those now exhibited in the first two sheets. Till two o’clock on that

that day, every thing had succeeded to my expectations; when, alas! the premises were discovered to be in flames, which spreading too rapidly to be extinguished, the whole building was presently burnt to the ground. In the midst of this misfortune I happily saved all my books and manuscripts, and the greatest part of the punches and matrices; but the types themselves, having been thrown out, and scattered over the lawn, were either lost, or rendered useless.

"As one accident is often followed by another, so it was with me; and so many untoward circumstances, unnecessary to relate, succeeded each other to prevent my resuming the prosecution of this work, that at last I resolved to give up all thoughts of it. But, within these two years, the establishment of the East India College at Hertford, by the wise policy of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, induced me to change my mind. The study of the Oriental languages was one of the principal objects of this munificent institution, and that of the *Sanskrit* a desideratum. But as there was not any grammar of this to be procured, I was called upon, and highly encouraged, to bring forward that which I had been so many years preparing. I accordingly had other letters cast from my matrices, and sent immediately to press; from which it now issues, not the worse I hope for the delay."

It is not improbable that some readers may be at first surprised that a *Sanskrit* Grammar should occupy no less than six hundred and sixty-two quarto pages: but that surprise will probably be lessened when they are told, that there does not exist even a vocabulary in any European language to which reference can be made for the explanation of a word: and those which are to be found in the original *Sanskrit*, are left exceedingly defective, under the presumption that the student is of course already acquainted with common terms, and can of himself form abstract nouns, derivatives, and compounds, according to the rules of grammar. The lists of roots and particles, and the greatest part of the chapters on etymology, which swell the present work, might, of course, be spared in future editions, should a General Dictionary appear in the intervening time, comprising every species of words.

Another of the more valuable works in this class will be found in "*The Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language*," by Dr. JAMIESON. Prefixed to

it is a Dissertation on the origin of the Scottish Language, in which the idea that the language spoken in the Low-lands of Scotland is merely a corrupt dialect of the Anglo-Saxon, seems successfully refuted. In one respect Dr. Jamieson's plan appears better executed even than that of our own great Lexicographer; in as much as every extract from an author's work is accompanied by its exact reference. We shall select two or three short specimens of the work for the entertainment of our readers:

"To BRUIK, BRUKE, BROOK, v. a. to enjoy, to possess.

The fates deny us this propine,
Because we flaitfu' are;
An they ken best fa's fit to bruik
Achilles' doughty gear.

Poems in the Buchan dialect, p. 11.

When one is on a familiar footing with another, if the latter has got any new dress, it is common to say to him, *Weil bruik your new*, i. e. May you have health to wear it; S.

— The case sae hard is
Amang the writers and the Bardies,
That lang they'll brook the auld I trow,
Or neighbour's cry, "*Weel brook the new*!"
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 89.

There is no evidence that *E. brook* is used in this sense, signifying only to bear, to endure.

Bruiik is allied to A. S. *bruc-an*, Franc. *gebruchen*, Su. G. Isl. *bruk-a*, Belg. *bruyck-en*, Germ. *brauch-en*, to use; Moes. G. *unbruykja*, useless. Mr. Macpherson refers also to Lat. *fruct-us*, enjoying, enjoyment, fruit.

"MERRY-DANCERS, s. pl. A name given to the Aurora Borealis, or Northern Lights, S.

"In the Shetland islands, the *merry-dancers*, as they are there called, are the constant attendants of clear evenings, and prove great reliefs amidst the gloom of the long winter nights." *Encycl. Brit.* vo. *Aurora Borealis*.

These lights had appeared much less frequently in former times than in ours, and were viewed as portentous. The first instance mentioned by Dr. Halley, is that which occurred in England, A. 1560, when what were called *burning spears*, were seen in the atmosphere.—Baddam's Mem. Royal Soc. vi. 209. Phil. Trans. N. 347.

They are mentioned by Wyntrion, as appearing S. in a very early period:

Sevyn hundyr wynter and fourty
And fyva to rekyn fullyly,

Sternys

*Sterns in the ayre flean'd
Was sene, as flawys of fire brynnand,
The fyrst nycht of Januere,
All that nycht owre schynand clere.*

Gron. vi. l. 75.

"Their Su. G. name, *nordsken*, *norr-sken*, corresponds to that of *northern lights*, q. *north shine*.

"SCOWMAR, s. *A scowmar of the se*, a pirate, a corsair.

Thai had bene in grat perell ther;
No war [a] *scowmar* of the se,
Thomas of Downe hattyn was he,
Hard that the ost sa straytly than
Was stad; and salyt wp the Ban,
Quhill he come wele ner quhar thai lay.

Barbour, xiv. 375. MS.

"Belg. *zee-schuymmer*, a sea-rover; Fr. *escumeur de mer*, id. from *escumer*, to skim, whence the phrase, *escumer des mers*, to scour or infest the seas.

"In the laws of the Lombards, and writings of the middle age, robbers are often denominated *Scamari*, *scamares*, *Scamatores*; whence Fr. *escamott-er*, to steal. Ipse quantocius Istri fluenta prætermeans latrones properanter insequitur, quos vulgus *Scamares* appellabat. Eugippius, in Vita S. Severini, cap. 10. Et plerisque ab actoribus, *Scamarisque* et latronibus undique collectis, &c. Jornandes de Reb. Getic. c. 53. V. Du Cange. These terms Ihre views us from the same origin with Su. G. *skam*, diabolus, caco-dæmon, Isl. *skiemán*, malefactor. I suspect, however, that *scowmar*, although nearly allied in sense, has no etymological affinity."

That a critical reader may here and there discover a fault, in a work of such extensive reference, will not be wondered at. We might ourselves, perhaps, object to the admission of such a word as OMNIGATHERVM. But, upon the whole, it will be found that Dr. Jamieson has published a dictionary which will prove a standard work. A few articles occur in an extended form, containing several very valuable disquisitions. See particularly under MAIL, PANS EGGS, POWIN, sow, (a military engine), SCUL, and YULE.

A work of some interest will likewise be found in "*The Grammar of the Gaelic Language*," the introduction to which, dated Charleville, August 3, is signed E. O'C. It is divided into five parts:—1, of pronunciation and orthography; 2, of the parts of speech; 3, of syntax; 4, of prosody; and, 5, of contractions and ogham; followed at the end of vocabulary.

M. LENOIR'S "*Logographic Emblematical French Spelling Book*" has reached a third edition. Its utility is so far known that we think the certificates of different persons whose children have been benefited by it in a comparatively small number of lessons, if they were ever necessary, are now peculiarly needless.

In the month of December 1807, Mr. BOOTH, published "*A Prospectus of an Analytical Dictionary of the English Language*." In announcing which, it was proposed to arrange the vocables into classes; beginning with its compounds. Circumstances having hitherto retarded the dictionary, and rendered the period of its appearance uncertain, Mr. Booth offers the introduction. Having a separate title, he says, it may be considered either as an independent work, or as an advanced part of that of which it is the harbinger. Its principal object is to avoid the repetitions, which would occur in a dictionary, by the explanation of all the prefixes, affixes, and common endings of compounded words.

Here also we have to mention "*Latium Redivivum; or a Treatise on the Modern Use of the Latin Language, and the Prevalence of the French. To which is added, a Specimen of the Latin Language accommodated to modern Use*;" by MR. SEYER, in which much will be found that is curious and interesting, as well as much that wants qualification. We fear no great advantage would be found to arise from the encouragement of Latin conversation in our schools. Mr. Seyer's own Latin is extremely good.

MR. GRANT'S "*Institutes of Latin Grammar*," is both a learned and elaborate work, though perhaps too extensive for an initiatory treatise: we shall give a fuller notice of it in another Retrospect.

Last, though not altogether of the slightest consequence, we mention the second volume of Mr. I. B. GILCHRIST'S "*British Indian Monitor*." A work highly creditable to the talents of its author.

DRAMA.

In regard to the more serious productions of the Drama, we have no publication of particular consequence to notice: and only Mr. COLMAN'S *Farces*, in the lighter class.

These have all been so long before the public on the stage, that we have little more to do than to notice their titles.

"*Blue Devils*;" first acted so long ago as 1798, appears to be a loose version of a French piece, in one act, written by M. Patrat, the title of which, as the advertisement

vertisement prefixed informs us, "is forgotten by the translator, and he has now no copy of the original drama in his possession to ascertain it."

"*The Review; or The Wags of Windsor*;" appears to have some slight variation from the farce which has been usually acted in the first scene of Caleb Quotem.

"*Love Laughs at Locksmiths*," and "*The Gay Deceivers*," are other translations from the French, with occasional omissions, curtailments, and departure from the dialogue.

The name of *Arthur Griffinhoof*, under which most of his farces have been introduced to the Public, is acknowledged to have been assumed by Mr. COLMAN, as a *nom de guerre*, through the fear that disrepute as a farce-writer might have been prejudicial to him as the author of a comedy, or any kind of play.

Among the

NOVELS.

"*Edmund Fitzaubrey*," by CAMBRIENSIS, will be found a work of considerable interest, in three small volumes; chaste and simple in its language, and with much variety of incident.

Nor have we less commendation to bestow on the "*Leicestershire Tales*;" by Miss MARY LINWOOD. These are, in number six; entitled, *The Beaufort Family*; *Catherine*; *Friendship and Revenge*; *Harriet*; and *The Debt of Gratitude Repaid*: and are designed by the authoress to impress upon the youthful mind a sense of the advantages and importance of MORAL RECTITUDE.

MISCELLANIES.

"*A most pleasant, fruitful, and witty Work of the best State of a Public Weal, and of the new Isle called Utopia; written in Latin by the right worthy and famous Sir Thomas More, Knight, and translated into English by Raphe Robinson, A. D. 1551. A new Edition; with copious Notes (including the whole of Dr. Warner's), and a biographical and literary Introduction.*" By the Rev. T. F. DIBDIN, F. S. A. 2 vols. 12mo.

It was the remark of Bishop Burnet, that the romance of the *Utopia* had a very common fate upon it—to be more known and admired all the world over, than here at home. Indeed, it seems to have been translated within a comparatively short period, from its publication into almost all the European languages.

"It was my original intention (says Mr. Dibdin) to have prefixed to this edition of the *Utopia* some account of the life of Sir Thomas More; but recollect-

ing how frequently (and indeed recently) the subject had been before the public, it appeared to be a more eligible plan to reserve for the notes, subjoined to the text of the *Utopia*, such anecdotes of our author's life as might enliven, while they illustrated the work. I shall therefore beg the reader's attention to the following arrangement of my introductory materials:—

"1. The Family of Sir Thomas More.

"2. The Biography of Sir Thomas More.

"3. Account of his Works; with Specimens of the same.

"4. Editions of the *Utopia*."

Of the editions, we find twelve in Latin, the first being dated about 1516; one Italian; two French; and ten English, beside the present.

The notes are both curious and interesting. We have also a Catalogue Raisonné of the various portraits which have been engraved of Sir Thomas More.

Later, in point of date, though of a superior interest to the world at large, are "*The Works of John Dryden, now first collected, in eighteen Volumes. Illustrated with Notes, historical, critical, and explanatory, and a Life of the Author, by WALTER SCOTT, Esq.*"

After the criticisms of Johnson, and the accurate researches of Mr. Malone, little new was probably to be expected in a Life of the poet. Mr. Scott, however, has endeavoured to connect the life of Dryden with the history of his publications; and in such a manner as not, in any part, to lose sight of the fate and character of the individual. The following extract from the advertisement will probably best explain the principal peculiarities in the present edition of the poet's works:—

"In collecting the poetry of Dryden, some hymns translated from the service of the Catholic church were recovered by the favour of Captain Mac Donogh, of the Inverness militia. As the body of the work was then printed off, they were inserted in the life of the author; but should a second impression of this edition be required by the public, they shall be transferred to their proper place. To the letters of Dryden, published in Mr. Malone's edition of his prose works, the editor has been enabled to add one article, by the favour of Mrs. White, of Bownanball, Gloucestershire. Those preserved at Knowles were examined at the request of a noble friend, and the contents appeared unfit for publication. Dryden's

Dryden's translation of Fresnoy's *Art of Painting*, and the *Life of Xavier*, are inserted without abridgment, for reasons which are elsewhere alleged. From the version of Maimbourg's "*History of the League*," there is an extract given, which may be advantageously read along with the *Duke of Guise*, and the *Vindication of that play*. The prefaces and dedications are, of course, prefixed to the pieces to which they belong: but those who mean to study them with reference to theatrical criticism, will do well to follow the order recommended by Mr. Malone.

Several pieces published in Derrick's edition of Dryden's poetry, being obviously spurious, are here published separately from his authentic poetry, and with a suitable note of suspicion prefixed to each. They might, indeed, have been altogether discarded, without diminishing the value of the work.

The following are the general contents of "*Dr. BEATSON'S Chronological Register of both Houses of the British Parliament, from the Union, in 1708, to the fourth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in 1807.*" In three volumes. 1. A list of all the Parliaments, with the several alterations which have happened by deaths, preferments, and undue elections, from the union in 1708, to the first session of the third Parliament of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in 1807. 2. An alphabetical list of all the counties, cities, and boroughs, shewing the time they first began to send members, and their rights of election, as decided by the house. 3. An account of all the controverted elections, with the several determinations concerning them, from the 29th of Elizabeth, to the present time. 4. An alphabetical list of all the members, and their country-seats, shewing the several counties, cities, or boroughs, which they have represented. 5. An alphabetical list of petitioners. 6. The heads of the statutes now in force, concerning elections. 7. A list of the peers of England, who have sat in Parliament, from the union with Scotland in 1708, to 1807. 8. A list of the Scots peers, who have been returned to all the Parliaments since the union. 9. A list of Irish peers, who have been returned to the united Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, since the union in 1800. In the notes are numerous references to such resolutions of the House of Commons as appear to have related to the

different boroughs: with occasional biographical references.

The third volume of MR. BELOE'S "*Anecdotes of Literature and Scarce Books*," has appeared in a more arranged form than the two first. Its principal contents are comprized in the following leading titles. "*Account of the Earlier Bibles.*" "*Theological.*" "*Greek Books from 1746 to 1500.*" 1. *With a Date.* 2. *Sine Anno.* 3. *Apud Aldum.*" "*Early Editions of Virgil; with a particular Account of those in the collection of Earl Spenser.*" "*Brief Account of Early Printers.*" "*Rare Books of the Fifteenth Century.*" "*Greek Books in Capital Letters before 1500.*" "*Rare Editions of Latin Poets of the Fifteenth Century;*" and "*Latin Translations of the Greek Poets.*"

One of the most curious anecdotes in the volume, we shall quote.

"TINDAL.—In p. 320 of my second volume, I have erroneously asserted that the '*New Testament*' by Tindal, purchased of Dr. Combe by the British Museum, of the date of 1534, was the first edition. I have since discovered, that the first edition was printed in 1526. The only copy known was bought by Dr. Gifford, and given by him to the Baptist Library, at Bristol. There were two or three other editions it seems before that of 1534. Of this last edition is that most curious and beautiful copy on vellum in the Cracherode Collection, which, beyond a doubt, belonged to Anna Boleyn, and has her name ANNA REGINA ANGLIÆ inscribed on the three outward edges of the leaves.

"I have employed an intelligent friend to examine the copy of the first edition of Tindal's Testament, in the Baptist's Library, at Bristol, where by the way, are to be found many scarce and valuable books, with several curious articles collected by their missionaries in the East Indies. By his assistance I am enabled to give the following description of it.

"It is in duodecimo, and is lettered on the back, '*New Testament by Tindal, first edition 1526.*' It has no title page. There is a portrait pasted to the first leaf, with G. Vertue ad vivum delin. 1738, et sculpsit 1752. Underneath the print is this inscription:

"Hoh Maister John Murray of Sacomb
The works of old Time to collect was his pride,
Till oblivion dreaded his care;
Regardless of friends intestate he dy'd,
So the Rooks and the Crows were his heir."
Quere, who was this John Murray?
"On

"On the opposite leaf is a printed paper pasted, which says, that 'on Tuesday evening (13th of May 1760) at Mr. Langford's sale of Mr. Ames's books, a copy of the Translation of the New Testament by Tindall, and supposed to be the only one remaining which escaped the flames, was sold for fourteen guineas and a half. This very book was picked up by one of the late Lord Oxford's collectors (John Murray written in the margin,) and was esteemed so valuable a purchase by his lordship, that he settled twenty pounds a year for life upon the person who procured it. His lordship's library being afterwards purchased by Mr. Osborne of Gray's Inn, he marked it at fifteen shillings, for which price Mr. Ames bought it. This translation was finished in the reign of Henry the Eighth, an. 1526, and the whole impression, as supposed (this copy excepted) was purchased by Tonsall, Bishop of London, and burnt at St. Paul's Cross that year.'

"On the other side of the leaf, in M.S. is this:

'N.B. This choice book was purchased at Mr. Langford's sale, 13th May 1760, by me John White, and on the 13th day of May, 1776, I sold it to the Rev. Dr. Gifford for twenty guineas, the price at first paid for it by the late Lord Oxford.' This is signed John White.

"Dr. Gifford, it is well known, was assistant librarian at the British Museum, and I believe a Baptist. He left his library to the use of the Baptist society at Bristol. He is said to have been a lively and much admired preacher, of whom it might have been said, as it was of one of the early reformers, *vividus vultus, vividi oculi, vivida manus, denique omnia vivida*. He died in 1784. This by the way.

"Then follows a print of the Earl of Oxford, formerly the owner of the book, who died in 1741.

"At the end of the book is the following note in MS. by J. Ames.

'This singular English translation of the New Testament appears perfect to a person understanding printing, although it bears no date, which many books about that time wanted also, the subject being at that time so dangerous to meddle with. Recourse may be had to history to know the person who, the time when, and the place where, it was done. First, the person is generally supposed to be William Tindal, from many writers, and his own other writings, as his *Pentateuche*, or five

Books of Moses, printed 1530, at different presses—See Fox's book of his Acts and Monuments for the burning of it, p. 549, and 990 of his Book of Martyrs; and also in my History of English Printing, p. 490. And be sure observe the last paragraph to the reader in this same book. This edition was thought to be so effectually destroyed, that till late no one was found until Harley, Earl of Oxford, a great lover of scarce books, employed one John Murray, a person of some taste, who by accident found this. The earl was so rejoiced at it, that he forthwith settled an annuity on him so long as he lived, of twenty pounds a year, which was paid him to his decease, (which was in 1743.) Myself, among others, having heard the story of such an edition of the New Testament, when I was about my "History of Printing," I went among the most noted libraries, and met with this in the Harleian library, but never saw another.

'The place where printed, is generally supposed to be Antwerpe, where persons in those days had the press and greater liberties than in their own countries. When Lord Oxford's books were sold to Thomas Osborne, for thirteen thousand pounds, this book, among the rest, went with them to him, and was represented by his catalogue-maker, as some Dutch edition of the New Testament. See his Catalogue, vol. i. p. 25. No. 420. anno 1743.

'The manner in which this work is done, show it very early, as the illuminating of the great, or initial letters, early used in the finest of our old manuscripts, when they had a set of men, called Illuminators, for such purposes. Besides, the marginal notes being done with the pen, which were afterwards printed, show it prior to others that were printed with them. The person who did it, shews a fine free hand, scarce now to be exceeded. These considerations, put together, incline me to subscribe to this, being the first printed edition of the English New Testament. J. Ames.'

"Underneath this is written,

'And what puts it out of all doubt, that it is prior to all other editions are his own words in the second page of his address to the Reader.

'A. Gifford, Sept 11, 1776.'

"The Address to the Reader," alluded to here, and by Mr. Ames, is at the conclusion of the book. It is to this effect:

'Them that are learned christenly, I beseeche for as moche as I am sure, and my

my conscience heareth me recorde, that of a pure extent, singilly and faythfully I have interpreted itt (the gospel) as farre forth as God gave me the gyfte of knowledge and understandinge, so that the rudness of the worke now, at *the first tyme*, offende them not: but that they consyder howe that I had no man to counterfet, nether was holpe with Englishe of any that interpreted the same, or soche lyke thinge in the scripture before tyme, &c.

After this follow 'the errours committed in the prentyng.'

In this place also we shall mention, "*The Madras School, or Elements of Tuition, comprising an Analysis of an Experiment in Education, made at the Male Asylum, Madras, with its Facts, Proofs, and Illustrations; to which are added Extracts of Sermons, preached at Lambeth; a Sketch of a National Institution, for training up the Children of the Poor; and a Specimen of the Mode of Religious Instruction, at the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea;*" by Dr. ANDREW BELL: comprising the substance of all that the author has done, and most of what he has written on the subject of education.

The "*Speeches*," of Mr. CURRAN, principally delivered at state trials, in Ireland, where he has been since made Master of the Rolls, deserve a warm recommendation to our readers. It is indeed to be regretted that they have been obtained from reporters only, and that the orator himself has not condescended to correct them. But in the splendour of eloquence, in argument, and in powerful addresses to the feelings we have scarcely ever seen them equalled. They have already passed through one impression of a thousand copies; and are now published a second time: with the addition of some of his parliamentary speeches.

Nor ought we here to omit "*The New Pantheon*," by Mr. JILLARD HORT, compiled principally for the use of young persons. It is written in a plain and compressed, though not inelegant style, and is one of the best introductions to the Mythology of the Ancients we have lately seen.

Though several publications have appeared, similar in design with the "*Circle of the Arts and Sciences, for the Use of Schools and Young Persons*," by Dr. MAJOR; within these few years, it may be safely asserted that there is not one within the same compass, that includes a

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general explanation of such a variety as the present, or which is, on the whole, so well adapted for the use of youth at school. It comprizes agriculture, algebra, architecture, arithmetic, astronomy, botany, chemistry, chronology, drawing, electricity, ethics, galvanism, geography, use of the globes, grammar, history, hydraulics, hydrostatics, laws and constitution of England, logic, magnetism, mechanics, mensuration, military art, mineralogy, music, mythology, optics, penmanship, physiology, pneumatics, politics, rhetoric, theology, trade and commerce, trigonometry, and zoology.

In this class also we have to notice the publication of a new and elegant edition of "*The Complete Angler*," by ISAAC WALTON; a work which has been long known not only as the best treatise on an innocent recreation, but as one diversified by all the characteristic beauties of colloquial composition. It was first printed in 1653, and went through five editions in the life time of the author. In 1750, 1759, and 1772, it was edited by Moses Browne; and in 1760, as well as in subsequent years, in a more splendid form, by Sir John Hawkins. The portrait of the author, which among others, ornaments the present edition, is similar to that which adorns his Life by Dr. Zouch. The plates from Wale's designs, first drawn for Sir John Hawkins, have also been re-engraved, from the originals, by Audinet, who has added two exquisite views from nature, of Mr. Cotton's fishing-house, and pike pool. The additions, in point of matter, are chiefly confined to the notes and appendix. The plates of fish are almost superior to those which illustrated the edition of 1653. The index has been rendered more methodical, as well as enlarged.

Another treatise on the same subject, though with fewer attractions in every point of view, will be found in "*The Angler's Manual*," by Mr. HOWITT: it is elegantly printed, in a convenient oblong shape for the pocket, and is accompanied by twelve engravings.

"*The Cutler*," appears to be written partly on the plan of "*The Miseries of Human Life*." It opens with a few hints to authors how to cut reviewers; followed by five lectures on the art and practice of cutting friends, acquaintances and relations. By way of illustrating the author's positions, each lecture has examples. The following, which accompanies the second lecture, may serve as a

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specimen

specimen. "If you are riding on horse-back, and would cut an acquaintance, whom you might perhaps condescend to notice in a lane, give your eyes a direction parallel with the two sides of the street, or turn your body obliquely to the opposite side of the horse, and examining very closely the parts adjacent to the

hoof, look seriously, as if you suspected lameness, or the grease."

M. ENGEL'S, "*Essays and Tales, Moral, Literary, and Philosophical*," translated by Mr. HORNE, are interesting: though we cannot say they have altogether answered the expectations we had formed of them.

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

THE interdict on French works, still continues, and it is difficult, if not impossible, to obtain any book of a very recent date. Notwithstanding this, by extending our plan, and giving a more general view of each article, we are enabled, it is to be hoped, to render the whole more interesting.

HISTORY.

"*Notice Historique sur le Royaume des Deux Siciles*."—An historical Notice relative to the Kingdom of the two Sicilies, 1 vol. 8vo.

The territory of Naples, together with the adjacent Island which was so celebrated in the time of the Romans, have been more than once united under one sovereign, and distinguished by the appellation of "the Two Sicilies." They are for the present separated, at least in point of fact, as Bonaparte has lately given a new sovereign to Naples, while Ferdinand IV. reigns in Sicily, under the protection of the British nation, who still continue to support him, by means of a squadron of ships of war, and a formidable body of troops.

"The two Sicilies," says the anonymous author, now before us, "have from the earliest periods been afflicted with volcanic eruptions, and at the same time agitated by political convulsions, still more dangerous than those of nature. To name but Sicily, is to point out the theatre of the most brilliant actions, and at the same time, to designate the most ancient field of battle, known in the history of nations. As to the misfortunes of Naples, they seem to have commenced at the epoch of the decline of the Roman empire. The conquest of that city, in 543, immortalised Totila, who treated the famished inhabitants with the utmost kindness, and carried his humanity so far, as to cause them to be closely watched after he had taken possession of their capital, lest they should be induced to overcharge their stomachs by too much food, after such long and such terrible privations.

"After the establishment of the Exarchate of Ravenna, the provinces which at present compose the kingdom of Naples, were ravaged in succession by the Lombards, the Greeks, the Saracens, the Normans, the Germans, the Hungarians, the French, and the Spaniards. So many wars tended not a little to alter the character of the natives; for they contrived as it were, to retain nearly all the vices of their conquerors, without preserving any, or but very few of their virtues. In the midst of the most fertile portion of Europe, were committed the most frightful crimes. The populace of Naples acquired a celebrity that became terrible to their masters, and were to the full as tumultuous, seditious, and atrocious, as the populace of Rome. Their history has been described by one, whose work is entitled "*Le trente cinq Revoltes du très fidèle Peuple de Naples*," The five and thirty Revolts of the most loyal People of Naples. The calculation of this author is moderate enough, for we might reckon more than double the number of these revolts, were we but to take the trouble to enter the tragic labyrinth of events, that fatigue by their sanguinary uniformity.

"The only nation that ever in a great degree incorporated itself with the Neapolitans, was the Normans, who, after fighting against the infidels, from the year 1016, rendered the most signal services to the sovereigns of that country, and obtained several portions of territory by way of recompence for their exploits. But these auxiliaries soon conducted themselves in the two Sicilies, in exactly the same manner, that the Anglo-Saxons had done in Great Britain; that is to say, they rendered themselves masters of the whole country.

"So early as 1043, they had already founded in Apulia, as well as in Calabria, a great number of principalities, and chased the Greeks of the Lower Empire from the whole of Southern Italy. Robert Guiscard, and Bohemond his son, the

the two heroes of their age, would have overturned the empire of the east, but for the courage of Alexis, who was supported by all the power of the Venetians. Those redoubtable Normans, whose exploits at that period, obtained the admiration of the whole world, were nevertheless exposed to the machinations of the treacherous inhabitants of Apulia, who meditated a general massacre, during which, two of their princes were slain.

"The first Duke of Apulia, who assumed the title of king in 1130, was called Roger II. He carried on war, both in Africa and the East. At length the immense riches, which the Normans had collected during their expeditions, began to corrupt their morals. The indolence, the mean conduct, and the cruelty of William the Bad, son of Roger, occasioned, the most atrocious scenes; unworthy favourites made the people groan under the burden of imposts, and Naples became a prey to horrors, no less execrable than those formerly perpetrated by Nero, and Caligula; but under the reigns of William II. and of Tancred, the two kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, began to experience something like tranquillity; the former by the goodness of his heart, and the mildness of his manners; the latter by his clemency and his eminent qualities, merited the esteem and the attachment of their subjects.

"At length this valorous race of adventurers, was humbled and overwhelmed by a variety of ills. The sceptre dropped out of the feeble hands of the youthful William III. into those of the Emperor Henry VI. the exterminator of all the Roman princes; a crowned ruffian, who by his multiplied assassinations but too well merited the appellation of the Nero of Sicily. Like another Cambyses, extending his vengeance to the dead princes of the dethroned dynasty, he caused the bodies of William II. and of Roger, his son, to be dragged from their graves, and the crowns which had been placed on their tombs, to be nailed on the heads of two of the nobles attached to their house.

"Heaven at length punished so many crimes, in the descendants of this monster. Notwithstanding the virtues of Frederic, who founded the University of Salerno, made the sciences flourish, and cultivated them himself with so much success, the innocent Conradin, while scarcely a man, became the expiatory victim. Mainfred despoiled him of the crown, and this barbarous guardian him-

self, in his turn, fell under the poniards of the assassins protected by Charles of Anjou, who in less than three months, beheld himself in possession of the Two Sicilies. Notwithstanding this, Conradin, accompanied by his cousin Frederic of Austria, recovered the patrimony of his forefathers, by means of arms.

"Every thing at first yielded to his courageous exploits; but at length vanquished while reposing in the bosom of victory, in consequence of a fatal mistake, he was forced to resign himself to the mercy of his most implacable enemies. All Europe shed tears of pity on this occasion, and shuddered at the recital of the catastrophe which terminated the life of Conradin. At the voice of ambition, both he and Frederic were immolated on a scaffold, in Naples, and the brother of Saint Louis was the first to exhibit the terrible example, of cutting off a crowned head, with the axe of an executioner. Before he received the fatal blow, Conradin, who tenderly loved his mother Elizabeth, exclaimed in an agony of grief:

"Ah! my dear and worthy mother, what sorrows will you not experience in consequence of my death!

"Many acts of refined barbarity preceded this tragedy. In the presence of the still living princes, were recited the prayers usually read for the dead, and their funeral was celebrated before their own faces, a circumstance, which doubtless inspired Charles V. after his abdication, with the desire of celebrating his own within the precincts of his convent. Thus became extinct, after being struck with the thunders of the Vatican in the shape of excommunication, one of the most illustrious and unfortunate houses, that had ever wielded a sceptre.

"The merciless Charles, however, although able to conquer, was not capable of reigning. This imprudent monarch, permitted his countrymen to indulge all their passions, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the Popes, who foresaw a revolution in his states, and already anticipated that destructive conflagration, which was concealed beneath the delusive appearance of a perfidious tranquillity. John de Procida, at once active, discreet, eloquent, supple, haughty, being piqued at seeing himself neglected by the conqueror, went abroad, in order to raise up enemies against him, in Aragon, as well as at Constantinople; and received large supplies of money, for that very purpose, from the Greek emperors.

All

All of a sudden this new Proteus rendered himself invisible, and concealed under the habit of a Franciscan Friar, he every where re-animated the fury of the people, and stirred up all Sicily against the French. It was a general revolt, and not a massacre, that was meditated by this Sicilian nobleman, against the French. The most judicious historians agree, that the butchery which has obtained the name of the Sicilian Vespers, was the effect of mere chance.

"It was not the clock of Palermo that sounded the massacre of Easter Monday, A.D. 1282. The real signal was given by a Frenchman, and the cries of modesty brutally outraged by him, in the open street, and on the person of a young female who was going to vespers, became the only tocsin, which assembled the people, and inspired that murderous rage, that took away the lives of 28,000 of his countrymen. As a proof that this massacre was not premeditated, let it be recollected that it was not produced by one general and simultaneous movement in the island.

"But if historians disagree, relative to the precise cause of the massacre, all are of one accord, in devoting the actors to the execration of mankind. A great number of Provençals, disguised as Sicilian peasants, endeavoured to quit this abode of assassins; but not one of them escaped, because the Sicilians, as if inspired by some infernal spirit, tried them grammatically, and *CICERI* was the term which these islanders selected, in order to recognise their victims. This fatal word, the pronunciation of which is so difficult, because the sentence of death to foreigners, who were unable to enunciate it with the same delicacy, and the same accent as the natives. The populace of Palermo, carried their fury so far, as to rip up the bellies of those Sicilian women who happened to be with child by Frenchmen, in order to destroy the fruit of their wombs. It would be impossible to represent all the horrors of which Sicily became the theatre. It is well known that the multitude is often capable of the most monstrous excesses, and that in all ages, and among all nations, it will often perpetuate these bloody tragedies, if not restrained by a firm and vigorous government.

"Charles was contemplating immense projects, no less than the dethroning the Greek Emperors; when the intelligence of this event surprised, and indeed annihilated him, as it soon after deprived him of the remains of life; and his de-

scendants, notwithstanding all their efforts, found themselves driven both from Naples and Sicily, which they were never after able to reconquer.

"After these bloody scenes, the crown of Sicily, detached from the kingdom of Naples, became the portion of Pedro, King of Arragon, who consented, not without some dread and hesitation, to reign on a theatre of carnage, and over so many executioners.

"Under the government of Charles the Lamé, and of Robert, the Neapolitans at length enjoyed happiness, and blessed the paternal mildness of their government. All divisions were extinguished, all animosities ceased, and the torch of literature began to illuminate the minds of men, until then blinded by the darkness of fanaticism and barbarity. Robert, pious, charitable, humane, pacific, a lover of justice, was denominated the Solomon of his age; a learned man himself, he was the protector of all the men of learning of his age; he encouraged the study of true philosophy, of mathematics, of astronomy, of medicine; he caused Aristotle to be translated into the Latin tongue, and collected the most precious works in his library. He was indeed too passionately addicted to women, but this was almost the only vice which tinctured those eminent virtues, with which this prince embellished a throne. He was brave in the face of dangers, and always great, even amidst reverses.

"It was at this epoch, that Flavio Gioia, an inhabitant of Amalfi, illustrated the Neapolitan nation, by inventing, or rather by perfecting the mariner's compass, that guide which has opened for us the barriers of a new world. The word *perfecting*, is used here; and doubtless some will be surprised at the air of uncertainty, relative to a subject which in the opinion of many has long ceased to be problematical; but the learned M. Azuni, in a very able dissertation, has demonstrated that this instrument was invented in France, and that it had been known there by the name of the *Mari-nière*, since the time of the Crusades. In a poem written in the Gaulish style, by Guyot de Bovins, who lived during the middle of the 12th century, we read the following lines:

"Une pierre laide et brunière
Où le fer volontiers se joint.
Quand la mers est obscure et brune,
Quand ne voit estoile ne lune,
Contre l' estoile va la pointe."

"Brunet

"Brunet Latini, a Florentine, speaks of this very *Marinière*, in the same terms, as well as the Cardinal de Vitry; the former wrote anterior to 1294, the latter in 1200.

"Thus the human mind already began to experience the effects of a salutary fermentation, throughout the kingdom of Naples, when under the reign of Joan, A.D. 1346, new tragedies were acted, less bloody indeed than the former, but no less criminal. Andrew, her husband, was strangled by some of the Neapolitan nobility; and this queen, gay, light, and inconsiderate, but suspected rather than convicted of an act which seems to have affected herself with dismay, sought every where for tribunals that might absolve her from the charge. She accordingly addressed herself to the famous Prienzi, that demagogue, who in modern Rome affected to act the part of the ancient Brutus, and who assumed to himself the vaunting title of "Tribune of the Universe;" but he was too politic to decide on so delicate a question.

"Posterity, however, always severe in its decisions, will regard Joan as culpable, for having too openly manifested, before the murder of Andrew, her aversion to that unfortunate husband, whose unworthy end was avenged by the King of Hungary. Louis, irritated, and indignant, rushed forward at the head of his troops, who were preceded in their march by a banner, on which was depicted the cruel death of his brother. At the sight of this funeral standard, the Neapolitans turned pale, and without opposing the least resistance, permitted the authors of the crime to be immolated in the gallery, of that very palace, where it had been perpetrated. Joan, who had betaken herself to flight, did not return to her states, until after the retreat of the Hungarians.

"Having become a wife for the fourth time, her last husband, Ortho of Brunswick, was unable to defend her from Charles de Duras, who had been called by this princess to succeed her. She wished afterwards to exclude him, and that too at a time when she was his prisoner; to prevent this, he stifled his benefactress!

"The new king was desirous to unite the crown of Hungary to that of Naples. This attempt cost him his life; and it was decreed that two humiliated queens, who had been obliged to drop their sceptres at his feet, should cut the thread of his existence.

"Under Ladislaus, or Launcelot, and Joan II. vice no longer knew any restraint, and the whole of the kingdom, following the example of these two sovereigns, presented the most scandalous example of effeminacy and debauchery. Ladislaus rendered himself thrice master of Rome; and although always victorious in combat, he was unable to subdue any one of his own passions. A despot, an oppressor, sanguinary, and incontinent, he expired, exhausted as it were with pleasures, amidst the transports of frenzy. Joan, his sister, and heir, became the Messalina of her age. This lascivious queen, that she might resign herself entirely to her passions, sent James de Bourbon, her husband, into France; and her unworthy lovers, on being released from this feeble constraint, fed on the tears and the blood of the unhappy Neapolitans.

"In 1414, Alphonso I. ascended the throne; his competitors were John d'Anjou, and René the Good: it was he who once more united the kingdom of Naples, to that of Sicily, from which it had been separated, for one hundred and sixty years. During that space of time, anarchy had entirely desolated that blood-stained island, and the history of the Sicilians, during this period, is entirely destitute of any interesting events. On the death of the magnanimous Alphonso, the inhabitants resumed their former character and conduct; and their disorders, instead of being diminished, increased during the reigns of Ferdinand I. Alphonso II. and Frederic.

"At length Charles VIII. reviving the claims of the house of Anjou, with equal rapidity subjected and relinquished Italy, and the kingdom of Naples; and with a handful of gallant soldiers, re-entered his own kingdom, although opposed by an army four times superior to his own. Naples yielded to the efforts of Louis XII. and Frederic, the last king of that dynasty, in which the blood of Arragon was united to that of France, amidst the sweetness of retirement, was taught to forget the loss of his throne. His states were divided in 1505, between the French and the Spaniards; the latter partly by the policy of Ferdinand King of Arragon, and partly by the valour of Gonsalvo de Cordova, chased their rivals from the kingdom of Naples, and declared themselves the sole possessors.

"Then was at length beheld, what in all ages and countries may be obtained, by the sage firmness of a good government,

ment, for the *devils* who inhabit the paradise of Italy, became *angels*. The two Sicilies, after being shaken by so many revolutions, remained in peace, under the domination of the viceroys of Spain, one of whom, the famous Duke d'Ossuna, made himself feared, respected, and beloved, at the same time by the people.

"During the reign of Philip IV. in 1663, a single spark produced an explosion in Naples, the inhabitants of which were discontented at the tax which the Duke D'Arcos had imposed on garden herbs and fruit. A man of the lowest condition, starting from amidst the crowd, on this became, as if by instinct, at once chief and general of the popular party; and Mazaniello, from that moment, directed the movements of fifty thousand men, who flew to arms in consequence of a basket full of figs being insolently overturned by the hand of an exciseman.

"In a single instant, assassination became organized in the city; and it would be extremely difficult to conceive an idea of the ridiculous, puerile, indecent, and sanguinary vengeance, to which the irritated populace delivered themselves up. The whole of the nobility and the tradespeople trembled alike before the redoubtable fisherman, who had become giddy in consequence of his popularity, and who flattered himself with the most deceitful illusions. But the mob, during a moment of caprice, first overturned, and then broke this living idol, whom they dragged through the streets, and threw into the common sewer. On the very next day, after shedding a torrent of tears over their own victim, and reproaching themselves for the excess of their cruelty, they conferred a magnificent funeral on Mazaniello, the pomp of which was heightened by the presence of all the clergy, who were forced to attend in their robes.

"At length, weary of their short-lived sovereignty, fatigued with the miseries of a revolution, cured of that ardent fever which had exhausted their strength, the whole of this tumultuous populace returned to their allegiance, notwithstanding the chivalrous prowess of the Duc de Guise, who had thrown himself into Naples, and endeavoured to keep alive the fire of civil discord, in the hope of being able to procure a crown. He was unable even to manage Annèze, the new idol of the populace, who happened to be, to the full, as haughty, and as jealous of power, as his predecessor.

"This revolution, which proved rather

fantastical than terrible, was followed by a perfect calm. Many years of happiness and prosperity were still reserved for this fine country, and the Neapolitans distinguished themselves, during that period, by manners to the full as polished, and as amiable, as any other civilized nation in Europe. The arts and sciences also flourished among a people, who, digging the remains of antiquity from the entrails of the earth, at length exhibited the spoils of the cities of Pompeia, and Herculaneum, to astonished Europe, and enriched themselves by a new species of intercourse—that of the living with the dead.

"After having passed in succession under the domination of Charles II. son of Leopold, and the Emperor Charles VI. the Two Sicilies were conquered in 1734, by Don Carlos, who governed them with sagacity, and a degree of goodness, truly paternal. He resigned the sceptre to Ferdinand IV. his son, in 1759, in order to reign over Spain. Such is the rapid sketch of the most signal events that have occurred in these two states, and they have been regularly traced without the omission of a single epoch, with an exception to the present alone."

The reign of his present Majesty, in some respects, perhaps, may be considered as one of the most remarkable. The education of this Prince was entirely neglected; and instead of being brought up, so as to have a taste for state affairs, he soon distinguished himself by a passion for the sports of the field. Hunting, shooting, and fishing, became his sole delight, while his queen governed the nation; and was, in her turn, supposed to be governed by her favourites. The consequence is what might have been easily anticipated. His Majesty has been twice driven from Naples; once by his own subjects, and another time by the French. He now reigns in Sicily alone, where he is supported by the generosity of the British nation, whose squadrons protect his coasts, and whose troops defend his person. Cardinal Ruffo, who at a critical period reconquered his kingdom, and, with the aid of an English admiral, replaced him on his throne, did not long remain in favour; and the infraction of the solemn capitulation with his own subjects, astonished all Europe. It is evidently the interest of Great Britain, however, to protect the residue of his dominions, from becoming a prey to Bonaparte, who had long fixed his ambitious eye on the island of Sicily, and wished to re-unite it and Naples

Naples once more, under a prince of his own house.

"*Histoire des Guerres des Gaulois et des Français en Italie*," &c. 5 vol. 8vo. —History of the Wars of the Gauls, and the French in Italy, from the earliest Accounts to the present Times. By M. M. JUBE, SERVAN, &c.

The French have decidedly evinced a military genius, and are the first of the moderns who could be fairly considered as an armed nation. Under the old monarchy—even in the best days of Louis XIV. the arts of peace were sedulously cultivated; but now every thing assumes a warlike aspect, and the whole empire breathes threats and defiance. In the work before us, the early exploits of the inhabitants of ancient Gaul in Italy are enumerated, while their late triumphs in the same quarter are brought forward in such a manner as to flatter the vanity of the people, and stimulate them to new conquests.

The first book presents a rapid picture of general history, during a period of about ten centuries. For two hundred years, the Gauls are represented as menacing the existence of Rome itself, and for four, as repelling, breaking, or clanking with indignation, those very chains, which this same Rome, become mistress of nearly all the habitable world, had either threatened or imposed upon them. At length, the very name of the Gauls was eclipsed, but Rome herself became enfeebled, and the Roman empire crumbled into ruins. "There was however this difference in their fate, that amidst their fallen state, still deriving their name from a large and celebrated city, the Romans transmitted it to the very barbarians who came to subjugate them, while the Gauls on the contrary, although always armed, and always formidable, first mixed and then were confounded with the Franks, whose origin was similar, and whose chiefs had delivered them from that tyrannical yoke, which they always bore with impatience."

Tracing effects up to their primitive causes, the author observes that the crafty policy of Rome obtained so many triumphs over the Gauls, in consequence of the divisions alone of that nation, which ought to have been firmly united, by a sense of common interest, and of common danger.

"They were destitute of chiefs, because they recognised a thousand leaders; they were destitute of discipline, for they had the presumption to attempt to sup-

ply the want of it by bravery, without tactics, and almost without arms, because science alone knows how to profit by the lessons of experience; for enlightened valour, is only the patrimony, and the appanage of civilized nations."

We now arrive at the period, when Sigovesius, and Bellovesius, the nephews of one of the principal leaders of the Gauls, established two colonies, one in Germany, the other on the borders of the Po, and the Adige. A violent resentment occasioned by the denial of justice, produced the famous expedition of Brennus; for the Roman Senate having sent ambassadors to Clusium, then besieged by him, the two Fabii offered their mediation.

The Gallic chief having retorted their own arguments, and pleaded the conduct of Rome herself in his justification, the Fabii from umpires became enemies, and in direct violation of their public characters, led the Clusians to battle. The senate not only refused to punish this infringement of the law of nations, but recompensed the violators, by nominating them military tribunes. On this Brennus marched straight to Rome, where he remained during seven months. According to Livy, he abandoned a conquest which he was unable to retain, at the end of this period; but the author before us, chose rather to follow Polybius, who affirms "that the Romans sued for peace, and submitted to the terms which the Gauls were pleased to impose upon them."

M. Jube, who composed this portion of the work, observes, that it was the preference of the interest of one family, to the honor and safety of the commonwealth, which caused all the dangers and humiliations of the Roman republic. After enumerating the bloody proscriptions of Sylla, and the Triumvirs, he remarks, that "the dictator Augustus, was at great pains to exclude from the camps, that ancient love for their country, with which the soldiery had been formerly penetrated—that under him, the national pride having given place to military prejudices: henceforth it is in vain we search for those immortal traits of magnanimity, and devotion, which so long illustrated the Roman legions, now become a mere militia, to which the rigour of discipline became insupportable, and the title of citizen an outrage."

The Gauls are represented as of great service to Cæsar, during their civil war, they

they having acquired his esteem by their heroic bravery: he himself is represented "as intoxicated with panegyrics and success, disdaining the glory of restoring to Rome her ancient liberty; and preferring the more perilous alternative of subjugating her freedom. This Julius" adds he "received his death on the very steps of that throne, which a few cowardly adulators had prepared for him. These too were the first to insult the memory of the hero, whose tablets were filled with maxims dear to every friend of liberty."

At length the excessive augmentation of the taxes under Tiberius, together with the pride of the magistrates deputed from Rome, and the atrocities committed by the cruel generals of the cruel Vitellius, induced the Gauls once more to revolt. But after two campaigns, replete with military exploits, they still remained disunited by jealousy, and Civilis was constrained to receive terms of peace from Vespasian, "who practised on the throne those virtues, which before his elevation he had appeared to disown."

"During the space of two centuries" it is added, "the intrigues of a debased senate, together with the caprice of a tumultuous soldiery, become strangers to the ancient discipline, had successively sold to, or ravished the power from twenty-seven emperors, the greater part of whom were incapable of exercising it; but even among these, humanity and philosophy take pleasure in recounting the names of Titus, Trajan, Antoninus, and Marcus Aurelius. Of the sixty-three emperors who succeeded each other, from the time of Julius Cæsar to the division of the empire into eastern and western, no fewer than forty-seven perished by a violent death, most of them having been assassinated by their own guards. Philip, the first among them who professed christianity, was the son of a captain of robbers, and caused his immediate predecessor to be put to death."

While treating of the reign of Galienus, the author quotes a letter from that emperor, recommending to one of his generals, not to remain content with exterminating all those who had carried arms on the opposite side, but "throughout every city to cut off all the males both young and old, and to spare no one who had spoken ill of him. 'Kill,' added he, 'hew in pieces without pity. You

understand me. You are to do what you know I would do myself, I who write this to you with my own hand.'

"A brave captain sent to another general of Galienus, to advise him to conquer with more prudence, and to recollect that there was one to whom his victories gave umbrage." The tyrant himself was assassinated in his camp, by two of his own officers, and deified after his death, by that assembly of slaves, who still called themselves the Roman senate. Dioclesian, whom the monks have so much calumniated, and the ferocious Constantine, whom they have so much celebrated, dismembered in succession, this colossal empire. Constantine gained by means of the Gauls, who were then organized in the same manner as the ancient Roman legions, a number of advantages over the Franks, whose soldiers, leaders, and kings, he delivered to be devoured by wild beasts. This barbarity, great as it was, found apologists in his court. His flatterers compared his labours to those of Hercules, while they were prodigal of bestowing the title of barbarians on the Franks. 'O great Constantine! exclaimed they, may your enemies still hate you, provided they continue to fear you.'

"The arms of this nation were still employed to support the worst of human passions, and at the battle of Mursa, although defeated by the unskillfulness of the Emperor Magnentius, they persevered in the combat, not being able to afford the incredible spectacle to the universe of the soldiers of Gaul turning their backs on an enemy!

"Under the celebrated Julian, and Aëtius the famous general, they still upheld the empire against the redoubtable Franks. But Valentinian himself, having poniarded this very Aëtius, the sole support of his falling fortunes, the barbarians henceforth found no barriers to oppose their inroads. The wreck and revolution became general at this famous epoch, every thing changed its appearance—the government—the laws—the manners—the religion, and the language—the names of provinces—of rivers—of seas, were all replaced by other names. Men themselves experienced a change, says Machiavel, and they were called Peter and Matthew, instead of Cæsar and Pompey. After struggling some years longer against their destiny, desolated alike by fiscal impositions, by wars, and by intestine disorders; the Gauls

Gauls had now nothing but their name to lose, and this also they lost, when they were overpowered by the barbarians!"

The connexion between Italy, and Charles Martel, Pepin, Charlemagne, Hugh Capet, Philip Augustus, Louis XI. Charles VIII. and Louis XII. fill the remainder of the first volume; which having been written previously to the usurpation of Bonaparte, is replete with principles favorable to liberty. It concludes with a picture of the human mind at this interesting epoch.

The other four volumes, are conducted by General Servan, the friend of the celebrated Madame Roland, on precisely the same plan. The second and third occupy the whole of the interval, until the death of Louis XV., and a picture of the seventeenth century, terminates the latter of these.

The two last, however, are by far the most interesting, because they contain the first authentic history of those campaigns which ended in the conquest of Italy, and the advancement of Bonaparte. The military rank of the historian; the knowledge of the facts and the personages introduced by him, an acquaintance with official documents, added to a knowledge of what occurred during his own administration, are all calculated to render him a fit person, to undertake such a subject. We of course however, must make allowances for the impulse under which the account of the wars in Italy was written, and the present deplorable state of the French press.

Here follows a short account of the author, who has been always viewed with jealousy by Bonaparte.

General Joseph Servan is descended from a noble parliamentary family of Dauphiné, and his brother, who like his progenitors, had addicted himself to the study of the law, acquired great celebrity as advocate-general of the Parliament of Grenoble. Joseph, of whom we now treat, received a liberal education, and being resolved to dedicate himself to the profession of arms, studied the military art, as a branch of science, and acquired just notions relative to the theory of war. After this he became, in succession, an officer of infantry, and engineers.

Having acquired considerable reputation, he was appointed to what was then considered as a very honourable situation: that of governor to the King's* pa-

ges: but as he had studied the history of the Ancient Republics, and attributed their virtues, their happiness, and their glory, to the free nature of their government; he viewed with horror the despotism that then prevailed in France, and, like many other enlightened Frenchmen, panted for a change, but not for such a change as has occurred. It is but little wonder therefore, that his conduct and his sentiments should have given umbrage, during the existence of a monarchy, at one time eminently jealous of innovation; he was accordingly dismissed from his employment.

No sooner did the revolution take place, and the sentiments professed by Servan begin to triumph, than he was nominated colonel of one of the regiments of national guards of Paris, and acquired the friendship of the Girondists. Degraeve, who was at the head of the war department, having requested an assistant in 1792, Servan was recommended by Brissot, who had become attached to him, in consequence of his principles, and particularly on account of a publication written by him, and entitled "*Le Soldat Citoyen*," (*The Citizen-Soldier*), which at once indicated zealous patriotism, and considerable talents. On the resignation of the minister in May, he succeeded him, notwithstanding a personal aversion on the part of the king, who dissembled his repugnance.

Soon after this, the menacing attitude assumed by the court of Vienna, determined some members of the government of that day, to recur to decisive measures; and Servan, without debating the subject at the council-board, proposed to the National Assembly, the formation of a camp of twenty thousand men, under the walls of Paris, which was adopted with enthusiasm. This decree, together with another for repressing the refractory clergy, as they were then called, proved exceedingly disagreeable to Louis XVI. who resolved to refuse his sanction, without which they could not have the force of law. Being determined however to temporize, his Majesty declined to declare himself on this subject from day to day, and at length, after an interview between the queen and Damouriez, Servan, Roland, and Clavieres, were dismissed. But this event, added not a little to the popularity of the ministers; for the assembly decreed "that they carried with them the regret of the nation."

On this Servan, who had attained the rank

* Louis XVI.

rank of major-general, repaired to the camp of Soissons, where he remained until the catastrophe of the 10th of August occurred; and was recalled on the succeeding day, to fill his former important situation. When the combined armies invaded Champagne, he still remained at the head of the war-department, and was so zealous for the common cause, that he and Roland proposed, in case the enemy should prove victorious, to retire with the assembly behind the Loire, in order to defend the southern departments, which at that time had manifested a warm attachment to the cause of liberty.

But the determination of Danton and the Jacobins to defend and bury themselves in the ruins of Paris, in addition to the temporary firmness of Dumouriez, and the retreat of the allies, contributed not a little, in consequence of the malicious interpretation of their enemies, to throw suspicion on their firmness, and even on their patriotism, so that Servan resigned on the 14th of October.

He however obtained the command of the army of the Western Pyrenees, which he found in a state of disorganization; perceiving the necessity of discipline, before he encountered the enemy, he introduced order and subordination among the troops before he led them to victory. Accordingly having restored regularity in the camp of Bidart, he advanced against, and chased the Spaniards beyond the Bidassoa; but immediately after this expedition, which was the first brilliant one achieved against the enemy, he was dismissed, conducted before a military commission at Lyons, in August 1793, and thence transferred to the Abbey, at Paris.

Fortunately for Servan, he was totally forgotten by the Terrorists, during his long imprisonment, and having been lucky enough to survive their overthrow, his liberty, property, and military rank, were restored to him in September 1795, and he was employed to negotiate a treaty of peace with Spain, in which he was however anticipated by M. d'Yriarte.

MISCELLANIES.

"Nouveau Voyage en Italie, et en Sicile," &c.—New Travels into Italy, and Sicily, by M. CREUZE DELESSER.—From this work we shall extract an interesting passage, containing a description of Pompeia, which appears to have been a favourite subject with the author.

"I have beheld," says he, "almost every thing remarkable that Italy pre-

sents to the eye of a foreigner; I have contemplated the Pantheon, Vesuvius, the Coliseum, and St. Peter's; I have visited Milan, Florence, Naples, Palermo, Rome; but what I desire most to see again, is Pompeia.

"Pompeia was nothing more than a little city of Campania; it is but a small remnant of antiquity, and yet it is the most true, and the most affecting one in existence. It has not the least resemblance to Herculaneum, where indeed nothing wonderful is to be found; it is not like Rome, a new capital which effaces an ancient one; it is in truth an ancient town, the inhabitants of which appear to have fled but yesterday. But what do I say? The unfortunates could not fly! The people of Herculaneum, had nearly all of them an opportunity to escape from the lava which pursued them; but the ashes here, more rapid and more destructive, overwhelmed in a few moments all Pompeia, together with the whole of its population.

"How could this city have been so long and so completely forgotten? Scarcely were the ashes elevated a few feet above the tops of the houses. What! had its unhappy inhabitants no friends in any of the neighbouring villages who possessed courage enough to rescue them from that tomb where they were buried alive? Did not the government of that day recur to the means necessary for such a noble operation?

"The great road that leads to this place appears to be cut level with its soil. On approaching it, one beholds a little elevation to the left—it is Pompeia, but Pompeia swallowed up; for but a small portion of it has as yet been discovered. You descend but a few feet, to enter a city built by the Romans; you pass along the solitary streets; you behold the houses of the inhabitants—you contemplate their paintings, you form an idea of their manners; there is not a single object that is not remarkable, a single stone that is not interesting.

"The quarters of the soldiers first present themselves to the view, and they possess a striking resemblance to our cloisters. In different apartments are to be found the mills that served for grinding their corn; they are ingenious, and have been engraved in a variety of collections; but what is to be found nowhere engraved, is the impression made by the bones of a soldier; we still behold the irons with which this unfortunate wretch was bound at the time of the eruption;

eruption; the judges and the accused perished together!

"The street which has been excavated is very narrow; it is paved with the lava of Vesuvius. One still distinguishes the traces of the wheels, traces which prove that the carriage-way was but four feet broad. There are foot-paths three feet in breadth on each side, which proves this to be an ancient custom, and it is one too good ever to be forgotten or omitted.

"All the houses resemble each other: the greatest and the smallest alike possess an inner court, in the midst of which there is a bath. Most of them are adorned with columns, and the distribution of the chambers is equally simple and uniform. All are small; several are destitute of windows, and receive no light but from the door, or an opening above it. If to this may be added, that the chambers in general are insulated, and do not communicate with each other, we shall have a just idea of the manner in which the ancients were lodged, and must frankly declare, that even the poor among us possess more conveniences than the rich among them.

"Another thing, which is also worthy of observation, ought not to be omitted here; and that is, that all the doors are extremely low; and that unless the Romans thought proper to bend their bodies every time they entered an apartment, it is evident that they were not so tall as we.

"The Italian taste for paintings in fresco, is also to be found at Pompeia; and there are very few chambers indeed, on the walls of which one does not find something of this kind. They are all below mediocrity in point of execution, and only curious on account of the images which they represent. Many of them exhibit mythological subjects, and serve at least to prove how universal—at that period was the taste for those ingenious fictions, which triumph over the abuses to which they have been subject, and which will for ever constitute the religion of the arts.

"Several shops are still distinguishable, and in one of them we find the print made by the cups, or small vases, on the marble which covers the counter. As a proof how fond the ancients were of public shews, we have only to observe, that two theatres have already been discovered in the little city of Pompeia. The greater one is semi-circular, and its numerous seats, ascending one above another, are dug out of the soil. It conveys that true

idea of the ancient theatres, for which we should search Herculaneum in vain. But what antiquaries most admire, is a little temple dedicated to Isis, which at this day is in the most perfect preservation; the opening under the spot, where the statue was placed, is still visible, and by means of this aperture the deity was probably enabled to give answers.

"The more one contemplates Pompeia, the more it is to be regretted that such a valuable discovery had not fallen into other and better hands. Although the French were in possession of Naples, in 1793, but for a few months, yet they have left traces of their activity behind them which are still visible. They have now more time, and a better opportunity, so that great things may be expected from the present government.

"One of the most interesting objects to be seen at Pompeia, is what the stranger generally views last: this is a country-house, or villa, at a little distance from the city. He arrives there, by means of a most agreeable road, which tends only to render, by contrast, the tomb into which he descends still more dreary.—Yes, I repeat the tomb! for this residence, although the roof be destroyed, still conveys, by means of its internal structure, a better idea of the dreary houses of antiquity, than any other I have yet beheld. The very garden is discovered, and the ponds and divisions are still visible.

"At Pompeia, one may be said to reside with the Romans, but here you may also walk with them. Here one still meets with all the remnants of antiquity, and beholds the Amphoræ which were filled with a wine that no doubt had its age attested by the names of many consuls. One may behold—but as for me, I could behold nothing more, after having traversed a subterraneous apartment, in which twenty-seven dead bodies were found! It was there that the whole of an unfortunate family had taken refuge; it was there that they in vain expected that succour which never arrived, and retained that hope which was finally blasted; it was there that resounded the cries of terror, and the sighs of agony; it was there that horror, hunger, and despair, immolated their victims. The fiction of Ugolino vanishes before this frightful reality. Of twenty-seven human creatures, doubtless they were not all equally good, and equally worthy of regret; but doubtless also here was to be found one virtuous man, one faithful friend,

friend, a fond mother, and innocent children; all the sentiments, the tenderest ties of humanity, were here rent asunder; amidst the darkness of night, and the screams of anguish, one old man, at least, the head of a family, uttered his last farewell in the hearing of a son who perhaps was in search of him, of a daughter who still supported him, and of all his generation, doomed to be extinguished along with himself!

“And yet, while I resigned myself to these reflexions which wrung my heart, while I contemplated in silence this theatre of destruction, the birds were singing above my head, Nature was clothed in her gayest garment, the sky was clear, the air serene, and even from the distant Vesuvius scarcely was perceived the issue of that smoke, which gently glided along its dark flanks, after resting awhile on its tumultuous top.”

“*Maximes & Reflexions sur differens Sujets, de Morale & Politique,*” &c.—*Maxims and Reflexions on different Subjects, both Moral and Political,* by M. de L***. 1 vol. 12mo.

This is a singular kind of author; for, although a Frenchman, he proposes to exclude women from society, and to introduce new manners and new customs into the world. He attempts to found his system on the practice of the ancient Greeks, as well as of the eastern nations, and the great Scha-Abbas appears too a favourite with him, for no other reason than because he had married one widow, and at the same time purchased a hundred virgin slaves.

Without combating, or further noticing his propositions, we shall here transcribe some of his maxims, which appear to be founded on an enlightened experience.

1. Treat fortune as you would do a bad soil: do not disdain the harvest, however small it may prove.

2. The events foreseen by intelligent minds generally occur: but fortune always reserves two secrets, the epoch and the means.

3. Attracted by novelty, but still the slave of habit, man spends his life in desiring change, and at the same time he is continually sighing after repose.

4. *Ennui* is a malady for which labour is the remedy: pleasure is merely a palliative.

5. Baseness always endeavours to degrade that which on the part of men is the most noble to confer, and the most pleasant to receive—well-merited praise.

6. Your greatest enemy is not always

he to whom you may have done an ill office, for he may be generous: but if you have been offended by a coward, be assured that he will ever attempt your destruction, for he is afraid of your resentment, and fear never pardons.

7. Virtue is the triumph of generosity over interest.

8. Honour is the offspring of courage and of vanity.

9. Listen to counsel, and brave criticism.

10. The great difficulty in education consists in keeping children under due submission, without at the same time degrading their characters.

11. The spirit of domination is first disclosed in early infancy, it diminishes during youth, and never returns during old age, but along with its other weaknesses.

12. The self-love of fools is an excuse, but not a justification, for that of men of sense.

13. When by any accident flattery does not succeed, it is not its fault, but that of the flatterer.

14. The pride of men of birth would be the most foolish and insupportable species of vanity, were it not for the pride of upstarts.

15. My good friends, are you sure that ten years hence you will be able to recollect the names of all your present friends?

16. Fear and hope divide life; pleasure and sorrow occupy but a few moments of it.

17. What inconsistency! men are conducted even to death through fear.

“*Traité de Mécanique Céleste.*”—*A Treatise on Astronomy,* by P. S. LA PLACE, Member of the National Institute of France, and also one of the Commissioners of the Board of Longitude.

After the great discoveries made by the moderns in the sublime science of astronomy, some one was wanting to exhibit, read, and comment on their labours. La Place, a man fitted in every point of view for such an undertaking, has in these four volumes undertaken, and in part ably executed, the task.

His work is divided into two parts, each part into five books. In part the first, he lays down general principles, and from these deduces the motions of the primary planets, as produced by gravitation towards the Sun. Part the second treats of the laws by which the primary and secondary planets are regulated.

In this celebrated work, we not only learn what has been achieved by other famous men, such as Newton, Descartes, Clairaut, Euler, Mayer, Lagrange, Halley, D'Alembert, &c. but the author has also communicated his own researches relative to the theory of the Moon, in which he confirms the principles laid down by our illustrious countryman, in the first edition of the *Principia*. He has also elucidated the periodical inequalities of Jupiter and Saturn, and extricated modern philosophy from the dilemma into which it had been thrown by some recent discoveries.

The phenomenon of the Tides, is a subject that has engaged the especial attention of the French astronomer, and the theory here given has been strengthened by observations made at the port of Brest, a place admirably calculated by nature for observations of this kind. We accordingly find :

1. That there is an exact coincidence between the laws by which the Tides diminish from their maximum at the full and change of the Moon, to their minimum at the first and third quarters.

2. It appears also, by actual experiment, that the heights of the Tides at their maximum near the equinox, is to their height (provided similar occurrences take place) at the solstices, nearly as the square of the radius to the square of the co-sine of the declination of the Sun at the solstice.

3. That the influence of the Moon on the Tides, increases as the cube of her parallax.

4. That the retardation of the Tides, from one day to another, agrees equally well with both theory and practice.

One of the most curious, as well as most learned parts of the present work, is dedicated to an enquiry relative to the *stability* of the sea; and La Place is clearly of opinion, that the equilibrium has always been, and must necessarily be so preserved, as to render any of those changes, hinted at by some philosophers, impossible, at least so far as this may have been considered a primary cause.

The precise figure of the earth, which Newton long since determined, engages the particular attention of the author, and the fifth book is devoted to the precession of the equinoxes. D'Alembert was the first to solve this grand and interesting problem, by means of equations, and he has been followed by Simpson, and Walmesley, as well as by La Place, who has trodden the same ground again, although

somewhat in a different track. The grand deductions, appear to be precisely the same, but others of an inferior, although interesting kind, are also introduced. It is proved that the phenomena of the procession and nutation, are and must be precisely the same, as if the whole of our planet were one solid mass, while neither the currents in the sea, the rivers running into it, nor trade winds agitating its surface in a particular direction, can have any effect in altering the earth's rotation on its axis. So certain and regular is this law, that even earthquakes themselves cannot shake it. We learn also, that the density of the earth increases from the circumference towards the centre, that it is an elliptic spheroid, and that its compression at the poles, is between the limits of $\frac{1}{54}$ and $\frac{1}{57}$ part of the radius of the equator.

The eighth book is dedicated to the secondary planets, particularly the satellites of Jupiter, which have astonished and puzzled many astronomers on account of the quickness of their revolutions, during the comparatively short period in which they have been known to us. Bradley was one of the first to discover the periodical system of their inequalities.

In book IX. the very interesting subject of comets is treated of, and a place points out the methods of determining their orbits, and also the effects produced on them, when they come within the range of the attraction of any of the planets. It is on this occasion that he collects all his learning, and employs all his genius, to describe, calculate, and demonstrate the laws by which these erratic bodies are governed.

He also displays great skill and research in the next book, particularly while treating of refraction. He then tries to determine the angle of the ray of light, which in its progress from the sun, enters the earth's atmosphere, and takes a new direction, through a denser medium, as it approaches towards the earth.

The "Celestial Mechanism," of La Place, has attained a high celebrity on the continent, and cannot fail to be read and admired in this country, by all those who are capable of relishing its merits, estimating the ingenuity of the author, or following him in his nice and difficult calculations.

"Archæographie," &c.—Introduction to the Knowledge of the Monuments of Antiquity, by JEROME JACQUES OBERLIN, Professor of Philosophy at Strasburgh.

The

The history of ancient nations, so interesting on account of their political and religious establishments, would be still more so, we are here told, were we to call in to our assistance those monuments of art, which time has respected. With this torch in our hands, we should be enabled to pierce through the darkness which the defects, or contradictions of ancient authors have produced, relative to a thousand important points. Every one knows what light has been thrown on the art of war among the Romans, by Folard, in consequence of his studying the monuments of antiquity. Hommel has explained several chapters of the Roman laws, by means of ancient coins, while Spanheim, has shewn that this species of knowledge is susceptible of a still more general use.

It is at the sight of the ancient specimens of architecture, sculpture, painting, medals, and pottery, that taste is formed, the genius of the artist is aroused, and his emulation becomes whetted. Sulzer, Mengs, and Winkelmann, ought to be consulted on these subjects.

But it is more especially at the sight of the heroes of antiquity, that the courage of great minds will be inflamed, and they will become stimulated with the desire to imitate them. Noble actions will always find congenial souls ready to applaud; the friends of the social virtues, the lovers and defenders of liberty, will there behold their models.

Monuments may be distinguished into five classes, the first of which consist of edifices, the second of the works of sculpture and painting; the third, inscriptions and manuscripts; the fourth, medals; the fifth, vases and instruments.

The monuments of architecture, whether yet standing or in ruins, serve to exhibit the taste, and instruct us relative to the customs of nations. We find temples and tombs among the Egyptians, Persians, Greeks, Romans, Gauls, Goths. Egypt still contains obelisks and pyramids; the Greeks and Romans have left us theatres, hippodromes, circuses, amphitheatres, triumphal arches, historical columns, aqueducts, hot and cold baths, and roads furnished with stones at the end of every mile; these attest the grandeur and industry of the Romans.

The different buildings still remaining, announce that the Egyptians and Persians affected the marvellous, and endeavoured to astonish posterity; that among the Greeks of the early ages,

greater attention was paid to solidity, and simplicity, than to elegance; that the charming orders of architecture, with their appropriate proportions and decorations, were invented successively by the Greeks; that the Romans, have with very little variation, confined themselves entirely to the discoveries of the latter; that this species of beauty was unknown to the Gauls, while the Goths, or Germans, invented for themselves a system of architecture, different from any species before known. On this article, Vitruvius, as translated by Perrault, Felibien, and Winkelmann, may be consulted.

The works of sculpture, of which great numbers yet remain in our possession, represent the images of divinities and illustrious men; of ceremonies sacred and profane; remarkable facts and events; and traces of philosophy. There still exist a great number of statues, busts, *alto* and *basso* relievos in stone, marble, metal, and earth; either confined to the spots they were destined to ornament, or collected in the cabinets of the curious. Perrier, Bartoli, Maffei, Winkelmann, and others, have published them; Wedgwood and Bentley have succeeded wonderfully in this kind of figures, which they have imitated in porcelain, biscuit, and plaster.

The ancient paintings, both in fresco and water colours, are also very instructive. Their number has been greatly augmented since the discovery of Herculaneum.

What a prodigious number of engraved stones, both in *cameo* and *intaglio*, exhibit the skill of ancient masters? Mariette, Maffei, Stosch, Ficoroni, and many others have published copies of them. But what augments the enjoyment, is the consideration that they are imitated in clay, and that the casts are multiplied at pleasure in sulphur, plaster, and other materials. The charming collections of red sulphurs of Italy are well known, as are also the white casts by Lipperts, and the black ones by Wedgwood and Bentley.

The works in Mosaic, in imitation of painting, also merit the attention of the curious. Ciampini, Fabretti, and Fongereux de Bondaroi, ought to be consulted respecting this species of monuments.

In other respects, the arts in their infancy have been nearly the same every where; but it was the Greeks alone who carried them to perfection: it is to them

we are indebted for all the master-pieces, which excite the admiration of the connoisseur.

The most ancient specimens of writing are those which are to be met with in sacred or hieroglyphical characters on the edifices and idols of the Egyptians, and the narrow fillets which envelope their coins. The ruins of Persepolis contain Persian inscriptions, which have not hitherto been decyphered. The Etruscan monuments also present us with very ancient ones in the language of that country. There are some in Phenician. But none are more abundant than the Greek and Roman inscriptions, which designate almost every edifice and work, more especially, if they appertained to the public. They are to be found on common and precious stones; and marble and bronze. Writings preserved on the *papyrus* of Egypt, on bark, and on parchment, do not go so far back as the Christian era: the rolls of the Herculaneum are, however, an exception to this rule. The Merovingian, Lombard, Saxon, and Mæso-gothic writings appertain to the time of the fall of the Western empire. The most ancient of the Chinese, as it is pretended, go as far back as the seventh century. The Runic strains of the northern nations are less ancient. The writing-painting of Mexico is not long anterior to the discovery of that country.

Gruter has edited a collection of Roman inscriptions in a very convenient form. Reinesius, Fabretti, Gori, and others, have followed his example. Scalliger has also preserved the same order, in his Index to Gruter. Flectwood has selected a variety of interesting inscriptions. Bonada, Ferretius, and Burmann, have collected such as are in verse.

We find medals of gold, silver, and bronze, struck by the Phenicians, Carthaginians, Etruscans, Greeks, Hebrews, Romans, Arabians, Celts, Britons, Goths, Anglo-Saxons, Franks, &c. In these we may distinguish the head, field, legend, exergue. Attention is paid to the figures they represent. In the cabinets, the different metals are separated; the medallions form a particular class. The bronzes are divided into great, middle, and small. Before Gessner, no one conceived the idea of a numismatic collection of all the nations of antiquity.

The vases, and, in short, the instruments, both sacred and profane, whether in metal, marble, glass, or earth, all merit examination. Some grand vases, formed entirely out of precious stones,

are still in existence. Of those composed of clay, the Etruscan are the most remarkable.

The enquiry after, and examination of, all these kinds of monuments, ought to be accompanied with a great deal of circumspection, without which one is liable to be deceived every instant: for, to say nothing of the charming remains of antiquity, which the indifference of the age has permitted to fall into ruins, others are changed, altered, and counterfeited. The antiquary, therefore, stands in need of a certain degree of discernment, a certain degree of finesse in the feeling as it were, in order to distinguish authentic pieces from those which are false or altered. He ought still more to be on his guard, against those figures which exhibit bad representations of monuments; as also against rash explanations, which frequently have no other foundation than in the imagination, or ignorance of authors.

There are certain monuments which perish from mere antiquity. Every climate is not adapted to their preservation, and the powerful action of the elements on such bodies is sufficiently known. In Eng'land, the marble resolves itself into air; thence the famous Parian marbles are no longer legible. An inscription, discovered at Strasburg in 1766, and engraved in the *Museum Schoepffini*, is now effaced from the stone which it adorned, in consequence of its scaling off by degrees. The mummies in Egypt, after resisting the air during whole ages, at length become rotten. It belongs to engraving and typography, to perpetuate the memory of similar monuments; but there are others which are destroyed by malice, ignorance, avarice, negligence, or even by the means intended for their preservation.

The pretended manuscript of St. Mark, at Venice, is rotting, in consequence of the humidity of the place where it is kept. The charming remains of some of the ancient figures of bronze, found in Herculaneum, have been melted. Moriconi's varnish has destroyed several fine pictures, procured with great pains and difficulty. Gold and silver medals, precious on many accounts, have often been put into the crucible, merely for the sake of the metal. Pere Sicard caused whole rolls of writings, discovered in Egypt, to be destroyed. The *place-d'armes* of Metz is paved with a fine Mosaic, dug up during the latter part of the last century, and engraved in the history

History of that City, while the revolutionary fanaticism of our own times produced a variety of ravages. One ought to be a Vandal, or an Ostrogoth, not to be heart-sick at the report formerly made by Gregoire on that subject.

Monuments are frequently altered. The changes made some years since in the Pantheon of Rome, are not advantageous to it. Those who restore broken and mutilated statues, and adjust the fragments or the attributes, often change the very nature of them. Cassanova and Winkelmann, who reproach Cavaceppi with this, produce many examples of it. The statues and figures of bronze and medals lose in the fire that precious varnish, which is the guarantee of their antiquity, when ignorant possessors pretend to clean and polish them. Medals are exposed to many frauds. The head, reverse, and legend, are all changed. Othos, Pertinaxes, Gordians, are created at pleasure. I myself possess an Otho, with a reverse of Titus. Modern hands have affixed false names of engravers to ancient gems. Pichler has placed the name of Dioscorides on a stone representing Caligula. The name of Lysippus has been engraved on the Hercules of Florence.

Nothing is more frequent than counterfeited and false monuments. The medals fabricated by John Cavin of Padua, Cogornier Laurent of Parma, Dervien, &c. are well known. Several medals published by Golz, have been suspected by the antiquaries; however, as the collection made by that learned man was lost in its passage across the channel, it is difficult to decide on this subject. The *naumachia* of Verona in Panvinus, the theatre of Autun in Montfaucon, are fictitious. That learned man was also deceived by the figure of Cybele, given by Ligeri; and by the divinities of Brescia, drawn from Rossi. The Hercules, sketched by De Hooghe, misled both Gargon and Keyssler. The Cupid-keybearer, in Montfaucon, appears suspicious to Cassanova. Joseph Guerra has counterfeited the paintings of Herculaneum; and P. Fondi, Etruscan vases. It is to be observed, however, that medals, concerning the existence of which the greatest doubts were once entertained, have been discovered afterwards. The cabinet of the late duchess dowager of Portland contained several of these.

It happens also, that real monuments are badly represented. It is thus that Struys and Serlio have given false plans, and fictitious designs of the ruins of Per-

sepolis; Laurus, of the ancient edifices of Rome; Da Costa, of the amphitheatre of Capua; Aeneas Vicus, of that of Verona. Picart has drawn from his own imagination the statue of Memnon, thinking that the original was no longer in existence. Rollin speaks of the statue of Laocoon, as if it also had been lost; and in Dryden's Virgil that statue is badly designed. On an ancient stone which represents the murder of Polyxene, Gravelle has converted the Psyche into an urn. In the place of the Taurro-bolium, towards the extremity of the triumphal arch of Susa, we discover Aaron sacrificing, in Moetjen's plate. Many others have forged the figures of ancient divinities, instead of retaining those which the monuments present.

Into how many reveries have those fallen who pretend to explain the remains of antiquity? According to Cardinal Baronius, an Isis has been mistaken for the holy Virgin. A *Præfectus Viarum*, or superintendant of the high-ways, has been metamorphosed in Spain, into a St. Viarus, as Mabillon attests. Engraved stones which bore a relation to the history of the Roman Emperors and their apotheosis, were formerly displayed among the relics. An inscription in honour of Hercules, under the name of *Semo sancus Deus fidius*, made some believe that divine honours had been offered to Simon the magician. Monconys has mistaken the sphinx near the pyramids of Egypt, for a hyena. Winkelmann has detected several similar errors; among others, that of Bellori, who imagined he discerned the expedition of the Emperor Galienus into the East, while Montfaucon beheld the intrigues of Mars and Venus, in a marble, which exhibits the marriage of Peleus and Thetis. On an urn in the Barbarini palace, Beger discovered Alcestus devoting himself for Admetus, whereas it in reality represented the history of Protesilaus, and Laodamia. The names of the engravers on precious stones, were long mistaken for those of the personages they represented. Tychsen was the first to give the true explanation of the inscription on the pretended pulpit of St. Paul at Venice. So much have some been deceived relative to the Runic monuments, that they have pretended to find Magog, the ark of Noah, and Sodom and Gomorra among them.

In regard to the explanation of medals, nothing is more singular than the reveries of father Harduin; witness his explanation

tion of the Isis Faria. The *Col. nem.* of the medal of Nîmes was formerly explained by *Coluber Nemausensis*, or by *Colligavit nemo*. The globe placed on an altar, in a piece of money, struck during the reign of Constantine, appeared to Peiresc, to designate the sacrifice of the mass. J. G. Koch pretends that the Samaritan are ancient Egyptian medals, adorned with hieroglyphics, and he puzzles his brain in order to explain the legends by means of the Arabic. Descarrier imagines the prow of the vessel on the Roman *as* to be a plough.

"What has been already said, is sufficient in my opinion to exhibit the advantages which may be reaped from the study of antiquity. The different monuments belonging to the same country, will serve to determine the particulars of many remarkable events; to distinguish the genius and the taste of those nations who have been in possession of it, and to establish the epochs of the infancy, progress, and decline, of the arts. In Egypt the pyramids, the obelisks, the remains of ancient temples, and other monuments of a similar nature, will furnish an apology for Herodotus, who has been accused of fiction. They teach us also that the Egyptian nation was addicted to labour, that it possessed a knowledge of mechanics, whatever Linguet may have said to the contrary, and that it was firmly persuaded of the immortality of the soul. Other buildings of that country demonstrate, that it was under the dominion both of the Greeks and Arabians.

"It is thus that monuments are the guarantees of the veracity of history: the column erected at Rome in honour of Trajan, when compared with the medals of that emperor, attest his two expeditions into Dacia; they also exhibit to us a pattern of the sculpture of that period. The view of the theatres and amphitheatres preserved even in our own time, inform us relative to the nature of the games, there performed. The barbarity of the nations who have trodden under their feet the Western empire, cannot be better proved, than by the loss of the fine arts, and of the good taste occasioned by them. The works of sculpture, paintings, medals and engraved stones, present us with the figures of the divinities adored by different nations; they instruct us relative to their priests, their worship, their games; they inform us of the series of magistrates and kings by whom they have been governed; they serve to fix

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the epochs of the foundation of empires, nations, and cities; they teach us their military usages; they make us acquainted with the dresses of nations; many objects are better detailed, and more amply explained in their inscriptions than elsewhere; they contain laws, edicts, treaties of peace and alliance: in short they are the monuments which have aided the critics to restore to the ancient authors their primitive simplicity.

"Le Petit Magasin des Dames."—The Ladies Little Magazine, for 1808, 1 vol. 18mo. We have before noticed this annual collection of poetry, *l'on-mots*, &c. Some verses by Mrs. Montague, here called *mi Lady Montague*, find a place in this collection, which we chiefly mention on account of the motto prefixed to it, 'intimating that a woman of taste, and talents, will love and educate her daughters better than if she were destitute of such qualifications. We think the sentiment, cannot be too often repeated, or too frequently inculcated.

Epigraphe:

"Une mère dans sa famille,
Avec du goût et des talens,
En aimera mieux ses enfans,
En élèvera mieux ses filles."

"Le Glaneur."—The Gleaner. 4 vols. 8vo. This work, consists of a miscellaneous collection in verse and prose. The first article we shall mention, is entitled, "Observations on the Letters of Madame du Chatelet." "These letters (we are told), cannot fail to render Madame de Chatelet beloved; she never thinks of being witty, but what is infinitely better, she is always just. In addition to this, our fair author frankly develops her heart, displays a mind, at once strong and generous, mixed, perhaps, with a little pride; but it is the pride of one who has been caressed and flattered. Her letters are not only well written, but actually the best of their kind. All the phrases are energetic, replete with passion, and yet extremely negligent in point of expression; thence there results a peculiar kind of charm, which does not arise out of style; for although her words be sometimes badly arranged, yet her thoughts are so natural, and animated, and so amiable, that one feels, if they had been more correct, that they would have proved less interesting.

"It is extremely difficult to convey a just idea of these letters, for if a comparison be made between them and those

of Madame de Sevigné, both will suffer. The correspondence of Madame de Sevigné displays infinite art, and all this art is employed in its own concealment; that of Madame du Chatelet on the other hand, exhibits a mind open and honourable, which is eager to say, and to avow any thing. Nothing is foreseen, prepared, or thought of beforehand. It is doubtful, indeed, whether this lady ever re-perused her letters, as she may be said to speak, rather than to write.

Gifted with an extraordinary degree of eloquence, this eloquence never displayed itself, unless when an object worthy of it, occurred. To a taste for glory, she added a simplicity, which rarely accompanies it. No female was ever more learned, and yet no one seemed to be less desirous of the appellation of a *Savant*. She never conversed relative to the sciences, but in the company of those, who she thought could instruct her, and never once spoke for the purpose of being remarked.

"Madame du Chatelet was acquainted with the Latin, the English, and the Italian languages, and some fragments of a translation of Virgil, by her, are still in existence. She studied the higher branches of mathematics, as well as physics. She commented both on Leibnitz and Newton. Her memoir relative to the nature of fire, obtained high eulogiums from the Academy of Sciences; her work entitled "*Institutions de Physique*;" her Analysis of the Philosophy of Leibnitz, her Dispute with Mairan, together with her work on the Principles of the Newtonian Philosophy, seemed calculated to occupy a whole life; but she found time for all, even for the most frivolous occupations. In fine, she loved all the pleasures of society, as much as those persons did, who occupied their minds with nothing else.

"Fontenelle one day said, 'I have attained ninety years of age, and am a Frenchman; notwithstanding which, I have never once attempted to cast the slightest ridicule on any thing that had the appearance of virtue.' In imitation of this, Madame de Chatelet was accustomed to exclaim: 'I have never, God be praised, attempted the slightest ridicule against any thing that exhibited the appearance of pleasure;' and this saying, appears to me, truly to depict the character of its author.

"Voltaire was greatly indebted to this lady, whose influence over his compositions was peculiarly fortunate. His intimacy with Madame de Chatelet enno-

bled and aggrandized his ideas. Jealous to please this illustrious friend, whose genius, according to his own confession, was of a vigorous cast; he conferred on his work a certain nobleness of character, strength, and elevation, not to be found in those which he published either before, or after the epoch alluded to. It was while in company with Madame de Chatelet, it was at her house at Cirey, that he composed *Le Siècle de Louis XIV.*, *Merope*, *Alzire*, *Mahomet*, *Les Epîtres Morales*, and many other works, the beauties of which are universally allowed. It was then also, that he displayed most prudence and sagacity in his writings—is it then unreasonable to affirm, that if Voltaire, as it was once supposed, and hoped, had concluded his career under the eye of Madame de Chatelet; that he would not at a remoter period, have fallen into those errors, which do so much injury to his memory, and which may have enfeebled the effects of those important truths, disclosed by him.

"The truth, indeed, of this observation is proved by all the letters of Madame de Chatelet, and one is greatly pleased with her, when, alluding to the *Pucelle d'Orléans*, she observes:

"I have written a thundering letter on this subject; but it will be so long before this reaches him, that the manuscript may have been sent to the printers. 'I frankly avow to you,' adds she to her correspondent, 'that I cannot refrain from sighing at my lot,' when I see how careless he is of my tranquillity. I will spend my whole life, in combating against him, for his own sake, without being able to succeed, and shall never cease to tremble for him, and equally to lament his faults, and his absence. Such in fine is my destiny, and yet I account it more fortunate, than if it had been more happy.'

On the "*Memoirs of the Count de Hordt, and the Count de Bonneval*."

The author, in criticising these works, is at great pains to prove that they ought not to have been republished.

"A grand epoch," says he, "replete with great events, is for historians, what Rome is for those painters who are desirous to form themselves after grand models. The historian, who, after having beheld those great epochs, the recital of which will astonish posterity, does not acquire that masculine and energetic simplicity, that dignity of tone, that elevated precision, and that rapid style, which appertains to this species of composition, ought either to throw away his pen, or write

write on other subjects. A style without loftiness, and without warmth, provided it be sage, and correct, is still of use for many other purposes.

"Let not this historian undertake to speak of times too near to his own. A grand epoch, like that which we have recently witnessed, is equally connected with the past, as with the future. The historical circle of remarkable, and almost contemporary, events, is considerably enlarged, and it will no longer be possible to speak of Charles XII. and Frederic the Great, in the same manner, as before that immense revolution in Europe, which, by appearing as the commencement of a new history, demands other historians.

"But, (say M. M. Borelly and Guyot Desherbiers, the editors of the works alluded to,) 'we do not pretend to write any thing else but Memoirs, and why therefore would you attack us as historians?'—Memoirs, I confess, precede history; but why should you *hash* history into memoirs?"

After this introduction, the author attacks the Life of the Count de Hordt, lately written by M. Borelly, and observes, that it is ridiculous, because the Count's father had served under Charles XII. that all the revolutions of Sweden should on this account be detailed in regular order. In respect to himself, as a military man, he never served but in a subordinate capacity; and as a politician, he was never entrusted with any diplomatic mission of the least consequence by Frederic the Great.

Still greater severity is used in respect to the Memoirs of the Count de Bonneval:

"I wish to be informed of the motive," says he, "for reprinting these memoirs. Of what utility can it be? What is it that it will teach us? M. de Bonneval was a good officer, but he never performed any great exploits, and he had no influence whatsoever over the events that occurred during his own time. If he possessed any great military talents, he must be allowed to have employed them to very little purpose. He was a fool-hardy man, without prudence, without conduct, and who had nothing eminent in his character, courage alone excepted. He fought well, acted badly, reasoned wrong, and, were it not for his numerous foibles, would have long since been forgotten. Always morose, continually discontented with the king, with the ministers, with all the world, and with himself, he spent

his whole life in complaining of the pretended injustice which he had constantly experienced. Nothing could satisfy him, and if the staff of a marshal of France had been conferred upon him, he would have deemed it too little. He writes in the style of a captain of Cossacks, while his love-adventures resemble those of a Pandour.

"His conduct at Cosmo, in respect to a jealous husband, was abominable; and if any other officer were to behave in so infamous a manner, he ought to be turned out of his regiment. But, even if all these despicable anecdotes of him were true—and I do not believe them to be so—for what good purpose are they now reproduced? Can one present the Life of M. de Bonneval as a model to military men? What has he achieved? He was brave—and where is the common soldier who is not so?—Is he to be considered as a friend to his native country? He abandoned it.—As a friend to his government? His whole life is but one continued revolt.—As one who respected religion? He apostatised.—As attached to his friends and relations? He abandoned them all.—As amiable, and replete with gallantry? He himself acknowledges that he was neither, and upon my word he might have dispensed with the avowal.

"And, lo! here are two volumes swelled into an enormous size with his life and adventures! And behold a commentator, who immerses the Count in the history of his own time, in the same manner as a Duke of Clarence was formerly drowned in a butt of Malmsay. This butt, indeed, was infinitely more suitable to M. de Bonneval, than those historical notes, so grossly misplaced, by means of which M. Guyot Desherbiers contrived to overwhelm both his bashaw and his readers."

On some New Works.—Do you love fantastical and mysterious adventures? Do you like to meet with something in the first half dozen pages of a book, which is not to be explained until the end of a third volume? Do you imagine this to be a marvellous and good way of exciting and supporting curiosity? Do you possess a decided taste for duels, forced marriages, and those headstrong passions, which would make a savage fancy, provided he had learned to read, and were to peruse some romances, that love, among civilised nations, was nothing more or less than a sort of fury, an infernal degree of rage, which renders them

them capable of any atrocity? Do you think that a vengeance coolly ripened, and prepared during a period of twenty-five years, is a masterpiece of imagination? Are you edified by beholding robbers suddenly becoming virtuous and laborious? Do you like to read, without knowing what you are reading, until you have read the whole work? Is it a matter of indifference to spend two or three hours at a book, whence there results but one reflexion, that there are persons who waste a great deal of wit in proving that they do not possess common sense? In short, would you read a bad romance, which is not at all ill written? In that case, pray read *L'Urne dans le Vallée solitaire*, the Urn in the solitary Valley.

"Common sense is, however, still more common than some people think, and it is common sense which will at length produce a reform in taste. This is saying a great deal, but it will soon be proved, and is already proved in some small degree, by the success of *Melanie de Rostange*, a most excellent novel, the production of Madame Armande R*****.

"As to the Memoirs of Mademoiselle de Montpensier, you may read them if you please, and I shall not prevent you; but you will there find so many useless details; so many little passions animating great personages; so many long intrigues which lead to nothing; so many great names connected with such trifling affairs; so much importance attached to such silly stories, that, after having perused the whole, you will at length discover you have learned nothing, and you will demand, like me, what is there in this work proper to form the minds of young females, or to inspire them with a taste for virtue?"

After mentioning a number of other prose works, the author takes a review of modern French poetry; and laments, that no period was ever so favourable to, or produced so few, fine verses. "But," adds he, "if the Muses languished amidst ruins, they ought now to rejoice amidst the glorious trophies produced by victory. Already two fine Odes have signalized the present epoch; the one written in Latin by M. Roëmers; the other in French, by M. d'Avrigny: both are replete with genius and enthusiasm. The two following short passages have been selected as a specimen:

"Les Destins ont parlé, tout cède à leur
issance;

Et, plus grand chaque jour, le héros de la
France

S'élève triomphant des plus fiers potentats:
Sous leur choc s'affermir son immortel em-
pire;

Et de tant d'ennemis armés pour le détruire,
Les torrens dissipés s'écoulent sous ses pas.

"Mais quel dieu tout-à-coup à la terre
m'enlève,

Sur les ailes des vents avec lui je m'élève,
Et le rivage au loin fuit mon œil éperdu.

Cette ville, est Calais: ce roc fameux, est
Douvre:

Ce fleuve, la Tamise; et la nuit qui me couvre
Me cache en vain les murs où je suis descendu.

"Tandis que des tombeaux* je parcours le
silence,

Dans cette nuit lugubre, à mes regards s'a-
vance

De guerriers chargés d'ans un cortège pieux.
A leur tête est leur roi, le front couvert d'al-
larmes:

Il gémit; et son œil obscurci par les larmes,
Semble errer sur la pierre où dorment ses
aïeux."

.....

The following exaggerated panegyric is
addressed to the Empress, on her return
from Germany:

"O! vous, l'ornement et l'amour
De l'Italie et de la France,
Paris chante votre retour,
Et Munich pleure votre absence.
D'un fils que suivent tous les vœux,
C'est là que, mère fortunée,
Pour lui d'un illustre hymenée
Votre main forma les beaux nœuds.
Ah! combien la France attendrie
Aime à voir cette main chérie,
Qui du front sacré d'un vainqueur
Toujours maître de la victoire,
Essayait la noble sueur,
Au retour des champs de la gloire,
Dans les jours plus doux de la paix,
Des grandeurs oubliant les charmes,
Parmi nous essuyer les larmes
Du pauvre, heureux par vos bienfaits!
O! des Graces touchante image!
De ces vers où ma faible voix
Ose célébrer tant d'exploits,
C'est à vous qu'appartient l'hommage,
Oui, tandis que nos ennemis
Tombaient sous un bras invincible,
Vers vous un charme irrésistible
Entraînait tous les cœurs soumis.
D'un héros auguste compagne;
Des malheureux auguste appui,
Par d'autres armes, comme lui,
Vous avez conquis l'Allemagne."

* The poet here supposes himself at West-
minster Abbey.

"Sur

"*Sur les Vignobles de Tokay.*"—An Account of the Vineyards of Tokay.

The celebrated vineyards of Tokay have been described with great care and precision, by an inhabitant of the vicinity, in a little work, the title of which is: "*Notitia Historica, poetica, æconomica Montium Vineferorum comitatus Zemplin, Auctore Ant. Szirmay de Szirma, à Kaschan 1693.*" The rising grounds, or hills, appertaining to the Count de Zemplin, form a small chain, in front of the Carpathian mountains. These are designated by the Hungarians, under the name of *Hegyn-Allya*, which signifies the foot of the mountain, and the hill of Magorhegy obviously appears to have been volcanic, for it presents a crater, surrounded by lava.

It is on a stratum of basaltes, in a state of decomposition, that the celebrated vines of Tallya-Mada, Tolesma, Liska, Terrazal, &c. usually known by the appellation of the vineyards of Tokay, are produced: a preference, however, is given to those of Tallya and Trazal. The whole canton, or district, produces, one year with another, 240,000 *cimers*, a measure which, in this part of Hungary, is equivalent to five decalitres, six litres, and 89 cent litres, according to the new French calculation.

One might be tempted to consider the vines of Tokay as the remnant of those planted in Illyria by the Romans; but the author just alluded to asserts, that it was Bela IV. who first consecrated this fertile district to the God Bacchus. This king, in 1241, taking advantage of the first moments of repose, which the discontinuance of the war allowed him, obtained from Italy, by the way of Venice, both plants and vine-dressers. As a certain species of grape is still called, at Tokay, the *Formint*, it has been imagined by some, that these were the vineyards of Formi, so much celebrated by Horace. Another species is supposed to have descended from the plants which the Venetians brought from Malvoisia, in the Morea.

The grapes of Tokay, however, had no manner of occasion for nobility of origin, as they have acquired the nobility of merit. During the celebrated council of Trent, the Prelates of Italy were all vaunting the wines of their own country. George Drascowich, Archbishop of Cöboeza, on this assured them, that Hungary excelled them all in that article. Every one deemed this position heterodox; but the good archbishop having or-

dered some wine to be brought from Tallya-Mada, they were immediately convinced of their error.

The Pope himself, on tasting it, declared its pre-eminence in 1562, according to M. de Skirmay. It was not, however, until the year 1650, that the Hungarians discovered the new method, to which the superior excellency of their wine has been attributed. This method is founded chiefly on the observation made by them, that those grapes which possess most of the saccharine principle, begin to ripen before the rest, or, in other words, *crystallize*, by means of the rays of the sun, while they at the same time become spoiled by the least humidity. Great care is therefore taken to select, and gather with precaution, those grapes that are first ripe, whence they extract an essence similar to honey in taste, and treacle in consistency.

It is by mingling this essence with the ordinary wine of the canton, that they produce the real Tokay, of which there are two sorts: the one called the *Ausbruch*, and the other the *Nachlass*. The former of these is sold by *antals*, the latter by *barrels*, each of which contains two antals. In the *nachlass*, there is just twice as much of the ordinary wine, with the same quantity of essence, as in the *ausbruch*. The vegetable gold, which is pretended to have been found in some of the Tokay grapes, is nothing more than the little egg of an insect, around which the juice of the grape crystallises, and has assumed a golden colour. This observation, made by M. de Szirmay, does not, however, refute the assertion relative to the existence of gold in certain invisible portions, in certain vegetables, this fact having been demonstrated by several experiments, quoted in Chaptal's Elements of Chemistry, tom. iii. p. 401.

"*Tableaux de Constantinople.*"—A Description of Constantinople, by FREDERIC MURHARD.

This traveller, who is a Hessian by birth, gives the following account of the Bazar of Constantinople:

This market is one of the richest in the East, and no foreigner ever leaves Perau without having visited it: but it is not one visit that can convey the least idea of its magnificence. The principal part is composed of large stone edifices, adorned with corridors and colonnades; some of these have stone, others wooden ceilings, while a few are covered with simple foliage. These arcades receive the

the light by means of windows, pierced through the upper part of the edifice. On both sides are to be met with rows of shops, some dug as it were out of the walls, while others project beyond it. Four immense streets, all similar to one another, are distinguished by the solidity of their edifices, as well as by the richness of the merchandize displayed there. These are crossed in every direction, by a number of alleys, in which the shops are uncovered.

What brings a great concourse of people into the *Bazar*, is the consideration, that there they will find shelter from the heat, as the passenger can always walk in the shade. In short, it is of itself a little universe, where traffic, under every possible form, animates all hands, and all heads. Let us enter this sphere of human activity—one is instantly stunned with the confused noise, and nearly stifled by the exhausting heat, occasioned by the crowd. To the right and left, those who sell invite customers; they chaffer, bargain, exchange commodities—one sentiment alone, that of sordid avarice, animates every feature, and agitates every limb.

To what a multitude of temptations are the passengers subjected! there is not a single natural or factitious passion which may not be gratified; not a taste, or a caprice, which cannot be satisfied. Every thing that the imagination of the Orientals has invented to vary or multiply enjoyments, to awaken desires, to convert life into an enchanting and perpetual dream, is to be found assembled under these innumerable arcades. In short, the Bazar is to the eastern nations, what the theatres seem to be for the great capitals of Europe. It is a very lively pleasure, the repetition of which never produces satiety, while one of the enjoyments which they promise in their paradise is the spectacle of a Bazar, still more magnificent than any that is to be found on the face of the earth.

Throughout the whole of the East, the shops which contain the merchandizes of the same species, are all ranged by the side of each other, and consequently there are whole streets consecrated to the same branch of industry. Those of the jewellers, for instance, present a display of riches valued at several millions of livres. Here are rubies, emeralds, topazes—the eye is dazzled with so much magnificence, the stranger supposes himself suddenly transferred to a palace of fairies! Here are suspended

rings of an immense price, ear-rings, bracelets, which vie with each other in point of elegance—there are girdles, caftans, turbans, feathers, head-dresses, all strewed over with precious stones—a little further on, you behold sabres, pistols, bridles, and harness, ornamented with diamonds.

The quarter occupied by the goldsmiths is no less calculated to gratify the imagination; and one cannot too much admire the excellency of the eastern nations in this elegant branch of human industry. If the Europeans surpass them in the art of polishing, and setting diamonds, the others equal them, at least, in respect to the precious metals. Their trinkets are indeed all formed according to the eastern taste, but the delicacy of the ornaments, the perfection of their carving, the niceness of their finishing, the elegant patterns of their figure-works, are well calculated to confer pleasure. One is astonished, above all, at the prodigious quantity of arms, adorned with both gold and silver, which seem sufficient for the military accoutrements of whole battalions, and squadrons of guards, destined to escort all the courts of Europe; at the prodigious heaps of the indestructible blades from Damascus and Cairo, and of the master-pieces, both in steel and bronze, varied as it were to infinity, in their forms and objects.

A neighbouring alley presents another kind of spectacle. There you will behold a long line of counters, where the monies appertaining to every portion of the commercial world, are changed: this is the grand resort of the Armenians and Greeks, who are chiefly engaged in that species of traffic. As the necessary measures are taken to guard against both thieves and fire, immense sums are heaped up here; and even the most opulent Turks deposit their money in security, under the protection of these bankers.

In another portion of the Bazar, are displayed under vast colonnades, the most precious cloths and tissues, both of Asia, and of Europe. Here are also to be found, the gold and silver stuffs of Aleppo, and Cairo; together with the shawls of Persia and Hindostan, embroidered with pearls and silk; the brocades of Lyons, the muslins of England, the fine cotton cloaks of Tunis, the linens of Holland, the damask of Venice, the velvets of Europe, the tapestry of Egypt and of Mesopotamia, the gold and silver lace of Provence, the woollens of Angora, together

together with the productions of the Turks and Greeks: in a word, whatever the most varied luxury could present or conceive, as most elegant, or most curious, in point of apparel.

The quarter inhabited by those who deal in peltry, is replete with the productions of Russia and Siberia. The immensity of these supplies may be easily conceived, when it is recollected that all the Orientals make more or less use of furs, and that a large portion both of Asia and Africa are supplied from thence. Here are to be found pelisses for both sexes, and all conditions; skins of martins, black and yellow foxes, ermines, lambs and rabbits; in one word, furs of every kind, and of every colour.

The same variety, the same profusion, is to be seen in the galleries of the confectioners. The talents of the French and Italians have been greatly vaunted in this branch of trade; but those who have visited Constantinople, must adjudge the prize to the Orientals. Here is to be found an innumerable quantity of preserved fruits, essences, extracts and pastes, the greater part of which are totally unknown in Europe; and the whole is ranged with so much order, and elegance, that it is extremely difficult to avoid temptation. Indeed, as commodities of this kind are to be had of all prices, there is no one even among the common people, who do not pay a little tribute here, as they pass along.

In another portion of the market, the trade of the grocer is announced from a great distance, by the odour and grateful vapours which are exhaled. This is the common magazine of all the vegetable riches of India, Arabia, and America.

On approaching towards the gate, the Bazar seems to be lost in the streets of the lower city. The stone arcades have ceased; the ground is no longer paved, and here and there are to be found wooden bridges. A new aspect is suddenly assumed, but it is neither flattering to the sight, nor to the smell; it is here that the butchers reside. A little further on is the fish-market, but as pestilential vapours constantly ascend from this quarter, it is impossible for delicate organs to remain any time here, in order to learn the long nomenclature of sea, and river fish; which the lower orders of the people purchase and devour on the spot.

The shoemakers' shops, in this neighbourhood, are worthy of being viewed. One is at first surprised both by their im-

ensity, and the activity which reigns throughout them. It appears surprising, how so many of the same profession are able to find employment, even in this great city; but the corporation of cordwainers is not only more honoured here, than in Europe, but their workmanship is so curious, that it seems to appertain to a science, rather than to a trade. Besides, there is nothing so diversified, or so elegant, as the shoes of the Orientals, for it constitutes one essential article of their luxury. Many of those destined for the ladies, are most magnificently adorned with pearls and jewels, while a great number are ornamented with gold and silver. They may be had of all colours, except green, which is sacred among the Mussulmans, and would be profaned by the touch of a human foot.

The tailors also, have a particular spot allotted to them, and display a grand assortment of oriental garments. The places too, where silk and cotton are spun, merit particular attention. The engines made use of on those occasions, are coarse and despicable in the extreme, for in a country where none is sure of enjoying his property in peace and security, who would put himself to any unnecessary expence?

The whole of a narrow lane is occupied with works of literature, and there you may find Persian, Tartarian, and Arabic works in folio, and in quarto, heaped together on tables: but night now approaches, and the Bazar is lighted up in the Oriental manner, by millions of lanterns and lamps, which shed a brilliant artificial light, and astonish the traveller, by the splendour of the spectacle.

"Variétés, &c."—Varieties, or Miscellaneous Papers. 1. A description of the Medals in the Museum Knobelsdorffianum, by M. SESTINI."

The Baron de Knobelsdorff, during his residence as ambassador at the Ottoman Porte, collected a great number of coins, which he carried with him, at the conclusion of his diplomatic career, to Berlin, where he built a museum for their reception.

Sestini, well known for his numismatic erudition, having applied to him for permission to describe some of the most scarce and valuable of his coins, this was readily granted. Accordingly, out of 18,000 Grecian ones, he has here selected, and presented an account of 1720, which he has arranged geographically.

He begins northward with the Tauridian, Chersonesian, Moesian, Thracian, and

and Macedonian, whence he proceeds to enumerate such as have been produced in Greece, and the Peleponnesus; the Archipelago, and Asia Minor.

This work is accompanied with plates, in which the coins are beautifully engraved.

The ancient Coins of Capua.—Francesco Daniele, having been enabled, after much labour and research, to collect seventeen Capuan coins, all of them of bronze, here undertakes to give a description of them. Among these, we have heads of Jupiter, Diana, and Hercules, all of which are well engraved, and printed with red ink. Each is accompanied by a commentary, elucidating the subject; but the two veiled figures have hitherto eluded the conjectures of the antiquaries.

Madame de Staal.—This lady, who so much distinguished herself by literary talents, was a native of Paris. Her father, M. de Launai, was a painter, and appears to have been obliged to repair to England, in order to practise his art, and he remained there for many years. But as her mother was unable to accustom herself to the changeable climate of our island, she soon returned, and was delivered of Mademoiselle de Launai. Being destitute, not only of fortune, but even of the means of existence, the unhappy mother deemed herself lucky in being admitted, without paying for her board, into the convent of St. Louis, at Rouen, during the two first years of her daughter's life, and while the latter was put out to nurse. On the expiration of that period, she became a prey to misery, in consequence of her fears relative to the future lot of her child, but Madame de Grieu, the abbess of the convent, where she resided, dissipated her chagrin, by promising to adopt and educate the child.

Mademoiselle de Launai accordingly received an education far beyond what she had any right to expect: "What has occurred to me," says the lady herself, "is entirely different to what occurs in romances; for you always find there, that the heroine, although educated only as a simple shepherdess, proves in the end to be an illustrious princess. I, on the other hand, was always treated during my infancy as a person of distinction, and at length discovered, not only that I was nobody, but even that nothing appertained to me. My mind, therefore, never having taken that particular direction, which bad fortune always necessa-

rily superinduces, has constantly resisted that humiliation, and inferiority, to which it has been ever subjected.

In truth, it appears, that the early education of Mademoiselle de Launai, was attended to, with the most scrupulous exactness. Masters of every kind were provided for her, and the utmost care bestowed, in order to render her intelligent and accomplished. But just at that period, when she had attained the proper age to demonstrate her gratitude, and reap profit from her talents, her benefactress died, and she was reduced all at once to extreme poverty.

On this occasion, she addressed herself to the celebrated Abbe Vertot, to whom she communicated her misfortunes, and as she happened to mention in her letter, "that she could call nothing her own, but the air she breathed," he immediately transmitted her a bill of exchange for fifty pistoles. She determined, however, to refuse this generous present, as the repayment of such a sum appeared impossible; the money was accordingly returned.

Mademoiselle de L. now repaired to Paris, in quest of employment, and at last obtained a situation about the person of a lady of quality,* by means of her elder sister, who was *femme de chambre* to Madame la Duchesse de Ferté. The account of her life, which is drawn up by herself, contains a variety of laughable details, relative to the women of rank, at the court of France. Nor does she spare herself, for the author is described as uncommonly ignorant of all the little affairs required from her situation, such as dressing up a shift, providing rouge, &c. &c. Having overturned a box filled with hair-powder, in consequence of taking it by the lid, she was desired to "take every thing by the bottom;" but applying this rule, somewhat too generally, she adopted it in respect to a purse, in consequence of which, about an hundred *louis d'ors*, were strewed over the floor.

This young lady was at length drawn from obscurity, in consequence of a singular adventure. A young woman, who pretended to be possessed, attracted the notice of all Paris; and the celebrated M. de Fontenelle, happened to be among the number, who visited her. This circumstance produced a charming letter on the part of Mademoiselle de Launai, which was read and praised in all the

* The Duchess de Maine. fashionable

fashionable circles. The Duchess of Maine, in particular, was enchanted with it, and as this princess was the declared protectress of talents, her waiting-woman became her friend and confidant.

This degree of favour proved singularly unfortunate for Mademoiselle de Launai, as she was comprehended, according to the horrible system of that day, in the disgrace of the Duchess, and sent to the Bastille, under pretext that she had been her accomplice in some political intrigues.

"After having passed over some draw-bridges, and been saluted with the noise made by the chains, the harmony of which did not prove of the most agreeable cast, I was conducted to a large chamber, where I saw nothing but the four walls, which were very dirty, and appeared to be scrawled over with charcoal, in order to amuse the leisure of my predecessors. It was so entirely destitute of moveables, that a jailor went out to search for a little chair, in which I was to sit, and he at the same time brought in a couple of stones, to support a faggot, which he lighted. A small bit of candle having been stuck against the wall, my governor, after having procured me all these comforts, retired.

"I soon heard five or six locks double-bolted upon me."

At the end of two years detention, this young lady at length obtained her liberty, and wished to become a nun; but the Duchess de Maine, who opposed the proposition, married her to M. de Staal, then a lieutenant in the Swiss guards, and afterwards a major-general in the army. From that moment, she became *dame d'honneur* to the duchess, dined at the same table, and rode in the same carriage.

Here her memoirs conclude, and we only know that she died in June, 1750, at about fifty-one, or fifty-two years of age.

Sar M. l'Abbé de Voisenon.—M. de Voisenon, being the youngest son of a great family, and a sorry little creature in point of person, there was some difficulty in knowing what to do with him. Accordingly, on this, as in similar cases, it was determined to educate him for the church, and like others, so predestined, he prepared himself for theological studies, by reading Terence, Virgil, and Horace. These soon determined his avocation; but as they did not hold out any promises of subsistence, that is to

say of good fat livings, he became a priest, in order to be sure of an abbey. In the mean time, his patron, and model, was the Abbé de Chaulieu.

Scarcely had he announced himself to the world, by the commission of a few wild pranks, when he fell sick. This furnished a fine opportunity to his great relations, and the ancient friend of his family, to bring M. de Voisenon to his senses, perhaps to convert a man of the world into a saint, and consequently to make him a saint-bishop at court! Behold him accordingly carefully attended, caressed, conciliated; preached a little to, indeed, and in a short time so wearied out with attention and good advice, that by way of conclusion, he frankly and openly acknowledged his sins, for the benefit of general edification.

He had hitherto conducted himself with frankness, but having a great terror, respecting the article of death, this always produced a certain degree of horror, which continually pierced through that gaiety, with which he affected to talk of it.

At length being recovered, and the demon of the flesh having once more got the better of him, he no longer dreamed of becoming a bishop, unless it was the bishop of Mount Rouge, where the Duke de la Valliere resided; and where he lived with a certain degree of intemperance common to many of the *grande*s of his day. Accordingly, when Voltaire wrote to the Abbé de Voisenon, he scarcely ever omitted to term him the very amiable, and very unworthy priest, an equivocal kind of compliment, but which was actually intended as a real one. This epithet, however, is not applicable to the Abbé de Voisenon, in any point of view; for with abundance of wit and talent, he had rather inclination to, than taste for pleasure; he was too feeble to have any passions, and not having any firmness of character, he did not know how to support the scandal that he produced. He accordingly seemed greatly astonished at occasioning it, and was accustomed to say to those who were on the watch to joke him about M. de Favart, to whose wife he was rather partial:

"Vous autres gens de peu d'étoffe,
Et moins encore de vertu,"
Prenez Favart pour un cocu;
Ce n'est pourtant qu'un philosophe."

At length the Abbé once more fell sick; but the memory of this latter malady affected him deeply during the whole

whole of his life, and at the same time, afforded him continual consolation. He now confessed to a priest in due form, and while speaking of this event, he was always accustomed to say, "that it was not trifles alone, that he owned." "The case indeed," added he, "was so black, that my confessor refused me absolution, and he informed me, that he would never consent to grant me it, unless I engaged to distribute to the poor, as many years value of my livings, as I had passed without having recited my breviary."

" Dans mon impiété
Récité mon bréviaire
Ni par la charité
Remplacé la prière."

In short the Abbé de Voisenon affirmed, that his absolution was to cost him two-thousand crowns, which his confessor was to distribute for him among the poor; and, in addition to this, he was to repeat his breviary every morning, without once omitting it. The rigour of such a sentence, penetrated the man of wit, with due respect for it. He submitted, and although he lost much, yet he thought he should be able to regain more: accordingly, during the whole course of the remainder of his life, he never once forgot his breviary. If the Duke carried him to Mont Rouge to supper, his old lacquey never omitted to say to the valet, "is Monsieur l'Abbé's breviary placed along with his night-cap."

No one can be ignorant, that Favart his wife, and the Abbé de Voisenon, lived together, and were the parents of Gertrude de l'Anglais, &c. But the author of *La Chercheuse d'Esprit* had never sought but how to live; he was cynical, and although he possessed talents, he yet disdained every species of reputation. This was very convenient for the Abbé, who, being himself enchanted with Madame de Favart, had contrived in his turn, to bewitch her so completely, as to induce the lady to adopt some of his ideas, and all his scruples. In fine, when any one became familiar in the house, the following comedy was always played in his presence. On making a morning's visit, the friend was told, "that Monsieur and Madame were not yet stirring;" but on telling the *femme de chambre* "that he was expected," the door instantly flew open, and they were seen in bed together, the Abbé constantly holding a large book in his hands.

"Ha!" says the acquaintance (provided it was the first visit), "what are you doing together there!"

"We are praying," replies the Abbé. "Yes," adds Madame de Favart in a droll manner, "we are repeating our breviary, come let us finish M. l'Abbé, for it is getting late, and it is proper we should be rising, proceed." The priest accordingly continued the service, and the lady replied "Amen," as before.

(This and the next article afford a shocking picture of fashionable French manners, during the monarchy.)

The Abbé Alègre.—This Abbé was one of the admirers of the Duchess of Maine, who received none at her seat called Sceaux, but either her courtiers or adorers. A single word from the mouth of Fontenelle will convey a perfect idea of this court, and of its sovereign. He called all those (*galeriens*) Galley-Slaves, who passed for either the friends or the lovers of this Duchess, and was accustomed to say, "that he himself was for a moment in this galley, whence he soon found means to extricate himself."

As to the Abbé Alègre, he was a priest, a sloven, a man of wit, more conversant in intrigues than the gospel, and far from being amiable. It was his fortune, good or bad, to become passionately enamoured with Mademoiselle Provost, a celebrated dancer at the Opera-house, and much in vogue among the young men of fashion of that day. He began first by supping with her, and then gave her entertainments in his turn, to which she did not fail to invite her other lovers, having full as much respect for the temptations, as the pretensions, of the Abbé d'Alègre.

It may be necessary here to observe, that this lady was at once debauched, and coarse in her manners and enjoyments; notwithstanding this and her profession, since she had acquired some reputation, she failed not at times, to talk of "the good principles, with which Madame her mother had inspired her, during her infancy;" and when the Abbé pressed his suit, she was accustomed to exclaim "Fi! donc M. l'Abbé, vous n'y pensez pas! un prêtre!"

An event occurred, however, that rendered her more compliant. The father of Mademoiselle Provost died suddenly, and she of course was greatly afflicted. But her sorrow was without bounds, when her mother, who had been brought up in the choir of the Opera-house, and now appertained to the choir of her parish, announced to her dear daughter, "that Monsieur son Pere had died without confession, and without taking the

the sacrament, exactly as if he had been a dog!"

What a misfortune! what a shame to the family! It would require many good masses, to obtain mercy, and Mademoiselle, quite affrighted, immediately procured fifty louis d'ors, which she confided to her mother, expressly for this purpose.

It may be readily supposed that the Abbé d'Alègre did not fail to appear very sorrowful, and to be anxious at the same time to do every thing in his power to console Mademoiselle Provost. She was in tears—this therefore was a fine opportunity for the sighs of the amorous priest; she frankly related to him the cause of her chagrin, and affliction—and she allowed that she might have been consoled, provided her father had but died like a christian, but he had departed like a dog! Her glory was affected, and her reputation tarnished by the consideration that he had gone off without ceremony."

"If I esteemed you less," replied the Abbé, "I should perhaps, condescend to bestow that species of consolation, which is at once false and dangerous. As for yourself, you surely have not any thing to reproach yourself with, neither in the face of God, nor of man, for you have bestowed fifty louis d'ors on purpose to recommend the soul of your deceased father to the protection and good offices of the church—this is at once generous, and laudable! But what must you think when I tell you, that the most innocent use which will be made of at least one half of these fifty louis, will be for the inferior clergy of the parish, to *pay* their gossips to dine with them, and not to *say prayers*? And what will you say, if they should give the other half of your fifty louis to Irish priests, who live by masses, and even swallow them whole, without attending to what they eat? You must easily comprehend that it is not the same sacrifice when it is performed gratuitously by a man of my rank, for example, or by a low hired priest!"

"I most readily believe it," replied Mademoiselle Provost. Heaven is not to be cheated in that manner! but will you yourself, Monsieur l'Abbé, condescend to say a few masses for the soul of my poor father?"

"I will undertake it, but I cannot promise to save your father, if you will not undertake to damn me, it is absolutely necessary that the Devil should have some one, and it must be either of us

two. Mean time, I am ready to answer to Heaven for him, and I shall endeavour to make up my own affair with the Devil, the best way I can."

The Abbé Barthelemy.—Having mentioned two bad Abbés, we now come to a third, who happens to be a good one.

The Abbé Barthelemy was a native of Provence, and studied at the College of the Oratory, at Marseilles. After having addicted himself for a considerable time, to the study of the Greek and Latin languages, he learned Arabic.

His literary attainments at length enabled him to examine the manuscripts of the celebrated Pierese, at Aix, a learned man, whose knowledge was to the full, as universal and formidable, as that of the celebrated John Picus de la Mirandola.

M. de Boze, curator and secretary to the Academy of Inscriptions, and *Belles Lettres*, and also keeper of the king's medals, invited the Abbé Barthelemy to Paris, in 1744, and obtained for him a place, as his assistant. He next succeeded M. Burette of the Academy of Inscriptions, and after labouring during seven years at the catalogue of the Cabinet of Medals, he had the office of M. de Boze, also conferred on him.

The collection, although already considered as famous, had then no more than twenty thousand medals, at that period appertaining to it; but the new keeper soon enriched it in the sales of M. Cary, Cleves, and Emery, as well by the acquisition of the collection of M. Pellerin, that M. Pellerin, who but twenty years since, spoke with such freshness of memory of M. de Torcy, minister for foreign affairs, to whom he had been secretary: and talked with the utmost facility of the reign of Louis XIV. one half of which had been witnessed by himself. This good and respectable man had been a long time Intendant of the southern ports, which gave him considerable influence over the French consuls in the Levant, and thus the king's servants were employed in searching throughout Greece and Asia, for medals, concerning which his Majesty (Louis XV.) did not care a farthing. After half a century of labour, correspondence, and the exercise of that power, which he never employed but in order to obtain medals, he continued to procure a most curious and valuable collection of them.

To his literary places, Barthelemy did not add any court employments: he however

however, accepted the office of friend to the Duke de Choiseul, who, on account of the inconstancy of his taste, and the lightness of his manners, often became very dull; but he had accepted this, partly on account of his hearty attachment for Madame de Choiseul, and partly to induce her husband, to lay out that money in medals which he would have preferred to throw out of the window! He accordingly succeeded in encreasing the royal collection, to 40,000.

The memoirs written for the Academy of Inscriptions, had conferred a high reputation on him, among the learned, before he became known to the public. The Abbé regretted greatly, that men of the world were not enabled to cull the flowers of literature and philosophy, without turning over the enormous compilations of Grævius, and Gronovius, &c. and he earnestly wished to remove this common pretext for ignorance.

It was accordingly from that very laudable motive, that he undertook a course of Grecian literature; and, in order to remove every thing that savoured of pedantry; he made Anacharsis undertake a journey thither, at the most brilliant epoch of that classical country. The idea was a good one: Xenophon had already made Cyrus travel, and Voltaire was obliged also to send Candide on a mission; but Anacharsis was not so rapid in his proceedings, nor did he go in search of Mademoiselle Cunégonde. Anacharsis, however, converses with Aspasia and with the philosophers, he visits every thing memorable, he beholds every thing worthy of being seen; in short, it is a most excellent work, and one of which, without a single equal, there have been many vile imitations.

Mirabeau: a fragment.—Gabriel Honoré Riquetti de Mirabeau, was the eldest son of Victor Riquetti, marquis of Mirabeau, by Marie Genevieve de Valsan, widow of the Marquis de Sauvebœuf. He was one of the ablest, most witty, most eloquent, and most dishonest men of his age.

While in Prussia, by corrupting the clerks and other subalterns in office, he obtained intelligence which the French ministry did not make proper use of. He at the same time intrigued to prevent the invasion of Holland by the Prussian troops, who protected the Stadtholderian government with their bayonets, when it was shaken by an internal commotion, which was put an end to, by a species of military comedy.

Among other papers, he had procured a statistical account of Germany, in the vernacular language of that country; the only difficulty was how to translate it, but it was his favourite maxim, "qu'on faisoit ce qu'on vouloit," that a man might do whatever he pleased. On this occasion, he gave a proof of the excellence of his own rule, and by means of a French secretary who was unacquainted with German, and a German valet de chambre who did not understand French, added to the assistance derived from his dictionary, he found means to obtain the particulars of this state paper, a copy of which he sent to Louis XVI. This precious manuscript is said to be at this moment in the possession of his friend Talleyrand Perigord, formerly bishop of Autun, and at present minister of foreign relations, and a prince of the empire.

Mirabeau presented William, on his elevation to the throne, with a letter containing lessons of the most sublime politics and sound morality. But having become the focus of intrigues, he received an order to depart in the course of twenty-four hours.

Mirabeau, on his return from Prussia, attacked the reputation of Necker, who had established a high character by means of an eulogy on Colbert, since said to have been composed by Thomas. He opposed figures to declamation, and exhibited the ignorance not only in politics but in arithmetic of this man, who mistook character for talent, whom the financiers have called a wit, and the wits a financier. Mirabeau's Refutation, may be seen in his Letters to Lecretelle and Cerutti.

In the dedication of his work "*De la Monarchie Prussienne*," published in 1788, and inscribed to his father, he thus speaks of it, and of himself: "I have endeavoured to treat on those subjects only on which it is necessary that the public opinion should be fixed. In their discussion, I have neither exhibited weakness nor prejudice. I have forgotten that accident made me noble, that circumstances have made me poor, that a long series of misfortunes seems to have made me dependant. I have shaken off these chains. I have imposed the law on myself to depend solely on reason and on justice, and I have had the good fortune to experience that this disposition alone suffices to give some consequence and some glory."

L'Histoire secrète de la Cour de Berlin, by detecting the intrigues and corruptions

ruptions of the great, made his own court shudder with rage; authority as usual, was opposed to genius; the parliament condemned both the work and the author, but he remained unpunished.

On the convocation of the nobles, Mirabeau said "*Je m'honorerois d'être le secrétaire de cette grande Assemblée.*"

In his "*Observations sur la maison de force, appelée Bicêtre,*" he drew up a luminous theory of penal legislation; in his "*Conseils à un jeune Prince,*" he is remarked for his precision, the profoundness of his ideas, and the tone of dignity with which he conveys his precepts.

When he repaired to Provence, he found he had no chance to be returned a deputy for the nobles; his property was small, and his interest, which was entirely personal, was overborne by the great land-owners. He was, however, more fortunate among the plebeians than the noblesse, and was accordingly elected for the two communes of Aix and Marseilles. In the latter city there was a great commotion at that time, in consequence of a factitious scarcity of corn: this is said, with more asperity than justice, to have been a snare laid by the court both for the inhabitants and Mirabeau. The latter perceiving, or thinking he perceived this, pleaded before the administrators the cause of the people, and before the people that of the laws. The scarcity ceased, and he was carried about in triumph.

He sat in the National Assembly in the 39th year of his age, and soon developed the immensity of his talents and his labours, together with an extraordinary knowledge both of men and things. Those who wish to become acquainted with his eloquence, must consult his *Oraisons*, since published in 5 vols. 8vo.

The principal epochs during which he distinguished himself as a legislator were, on the insurrection, and disarming of the troops—the organisation of the national guard—the union of the three orders—the resistance to arbitrary power, so admirably expressed in his reply to the threat of an officer of the crown—the annihilation of distinctions, privileges, and feudal rights—the guarantee of the public debt—the sale of the property of the clergy—the reform of the system of finances—the liberty of the press, and the theatre.

Mirabeau was not only forcible in his expressions, but his head, his conceptions, his eloquence, his delivery, his gesture, his voice, his physiognomy, all

bore the character of genius. The nation in his time did not, indeed, declare itself a republic, but much was achieved by his dragging into open day that ancient mass of prejudices which had endured for fourteen centuries, and which at length buried in their ruins those Samsons who supported them.

Mirabeau, after shining with meridian splendour, became at last stationary and even retrograde in his political career; for clouds, raised by himself, gathered about, and obscured his disk. The court accused him of being the author of the insurrection of the 5th of October; the popular party, on the other hand, accused him of intriguing with the court; and, strange to tell, both of these contradictory accusations appear to have been founded: this seeming enigma may however be solved by recurring to his character and principles. He wished for a revolution, but it was in order to procure his own advancement, and from circumstances rather than principles, proposed that it ought to be monarchical. However, even in the tribune, he seemed to acknowledge, that if occurrences permitted, the people should aspire to what he was pleased to term the height of their destiny.* Had every thing been ripe, and the nation prepared for a republic, he would doubtless have either become, or affected to be a republican. When Camille Desmoulins proposed that the national cockade should either be green, the symbol of hope, or blue, the colour adopted by the republicans, he exclaimed, "The people in general do not possess as yet spirit enough to wear the blue!" Alluding to what might possibly happen, he was accustomed to say, "Should such an event occur, much embarrassment will ensue; I alone have the plan of a republic in my head, and I know how to make every thing succumb to it!" On another occasion, he darted a fierce look at Lameth, and said, "Tomorrow I intend to proclaim the republ-

* "*Nous sommes une nation vieille, sans doute trop vieille pour notre époque; nous avons un gouvernement préexistant, un roi préexistant, des préjugés préexistans; il faut autant qu'il est possible, assortir toutes ces choses à la révolution, & sauver la soudaineté du passage. Il le faut jusqu'à ce qu'il résulte de cette tolérance une violation pratique des principes de la liberté nationale, une dissonance absolue dans l'ordre social. Mais si l'ancien ordre de choses et le nouveau laissent une lacune, il faut lever le voile & marcher.*" *Collec. des Trav. à l'Ass. Nat. tom. II. p. 118.* lic;

lic; I shall become the first consul, and will cause you to be hanged!"

At this period there were two factions in France: one defended absolute monarchy; another was zealous for a constitution, in which the division of powers should be recognised. The former had but one object, the aggrandisement of the first magistrate; the latter varied as to the means, for some of them wished for a change of the dynasty, and Spain and England were both said to have had their partisans. Mirabeau, by turns, leaned to all these different parties, and was at one and the same time accused of being an Orleanist, and a hired zealot for the court. It has even been stated and believed, that he received money from M. d'Egalité, and Louis XVI. His friends, however, assert, that all these waverings proceeded from an ambitious mind, anxious to gratify itself; his sudden wealth, however, gives but too fair an opportunity of charging him with the grossest corruption. In one of his secret conferences with the king, he concluded by giving his majesty some excellent advice: "Pursue honestly the path pointed out by the constitution, or prepare yourself for a fresh revolution."

The court imagined that Mirabeau was entirely gained over; he however appeared once more in the society of the Jacobins, and, after undergoing a severe scrutiny, protested that he was devoted to the public cause, and declared, "that he would die a Jacobin."

He at length lost himself not only with the popular but monarchical party, by belonging entirely to neither; both, therefore, meditated his ruin, and accused each other with his death. It is still the opinion of some that he died of poison, and it has of late been asserted with confidence, that *aqua tophana* was the fatal drug employed on this occasion. Of this, like other occult crimes, there is of course more of suspicion than proof.

Even on his death-bed he appeared sublime, and the sayings of the last hours of his life are still interesting. "The monarchy ought to mourn for me," said he; "for, on my death, the factions will tear it in pieces." On his stomach refusing to perform its usual office, he observed prophetically, "When the first functionary is bad, the whole system will soon be destroyed." On the night of his demise, he received a deputation from the National Assembly; and having learned that the debate of succession was the order of the day for the morrow, he an-

nounced a memoir of his own on that subject, and added, "that it would be curious to hear a man against testaments, who had made his own testament the preceding evening."

He bequeathed all his works to the bishop of Autun. He was surrounded and attended in his last moments by his friends Champfort, Trochet, Lamarck, Cabanis, and Talleyrand. On this occasion he remarked, with an affectation of heroism, "It is pleasing to me to have lived for the people; it is glorious to die in the midst of them!"

Even his last moments were occupied with writing; he seemed to wish for opium, to put an end to his tortures; but recovering a little, he expressed himself as if about to sleep. "*Dormir*" was the last word traced by his pen. While telling those about him that his strength was greater than his hopes, he was seized with a convulsive pang, which forced from him a cry of anguish, and expired! This happened on the 2d of April, 1791. On his death being announced to the National Assembly, a long silence ensued. The lamentations of grief at length gave way to the language of the passions. "We have lost him," cried Malouet, "at the very moment when he had returned to a love of order and of good principles." Liancourt reminded the deputies of his famous saying, "I shall combat, by turns, the factions of all parties." Marat exclaimed, "He was a patriot of a day, but he is no more!" Pastoret, in the name of the department, demanded the honours of the Pantheon. The theatres were shut, as in times of general calamity. The street in which he died received the appellation of *rue de Mirabeau*, and a magnificent funeral ceremony took place, at the expence of the state. Cerutti pronounced the oration in the church of St. Eustacius. Many of the stern republicans condemned this profusion of funeral pomp, and asked what more could be done for virtue? Petion refused to assist at the interment of a man gained by the court.

By the care of his friend, General Carteaux, the celebrated Houdon was enabled after his death to model that bust in which Mirabeau still breathes. It was his rival Barnave who started the idea of engraving upon his pedestal his celebrated answer to M. de Brezé:—"Allez dire à ceux qui vous ont envoyé que nous sommes ici par la volonté du peuple, & que nous n'en sortirons que par la puissance des bayonnettes."—The
fine

fine arts were invoked to immortalise his person, and a crowd of painters, sculptors, and engravers, reproduced it on canvas, paper, and marble.

The poets, in their turn, were not idle. Chenier published an ode; Durot-Cubieres a poem; and Fievre an epitaph.

"Nouvelles Observations sur les Abeilles," &c.—New Observations relative to Bees, addressed to M. Charles Bonnet, by FRANCIS HUBER, 1 vol. 12mo.

M. Huber, a *native*,—for we cannot now, as formerly, term him a *citizen*, of Geneva,—has paid great attention to the natural history of the Bee, an insect, which, although constantly under the eye and observation of man, has not as yet had its habits, its manners, and its genius, sufficiently explained. In our own country, many able and curious persons have dedicated much time and attention to this branch of knowledge, but none of them, we believe, have been so fortunate in the result of their speculations; although it is but fair to suppose, that the author of this little treatise has profited by the discoveries of all his predecessors, and begun his experiments exactly where theirs had ended.

In order to enable him to study this interesting animal with more attention, he himself invented a *leaf*, or *book-hive*, which is so constructed as to open and shut in the same manner as a volume. It consists of a combination of thin boxes, of a foot square, placed opposite each other, and connected together by means of hinges.

Knowing from experience, that bees are ever ready to complete a comb in the precise direction in which they find it, he placed pieces of this material in every box, so as to induce them to proceed in the work, in a line perpendicular to the horizon. This position enabled him to examine the surfaces of the combs at his leisure, after the colonies had been fairly settled.

In the course of his correspondence with the author* of a work heretofore of some celebrity, intitled "*La Contemplation de Nature*," and also with the compiler of a treatise on the Apiary, he insists at large on the impregnation of the queen bee. Notwithstanding the drones are all allowed to be males, it has been generally denied that any intercourse subsists between them and the sovereign of the hive, although this theory was

supported by the authority of Linnæus himself. To put the matter to the test, M. Huber, in 1787 and 1788, selected a number of queen bees, which he himself knew to be in a virgin state, as he had been acquainted with their history from the first moment of their formation. By attentively observing them, he at length discovered, that if confined within the walls of the hive they continue barren. To ensure fertility, it becomes necessary for the queen to soar high in the air, where she receives the caresses of the male for the first time, and it is not a little remarkable, that this intercourse inevitably proves fatal to the latter.

He accounts for the multitude of drones, by pointing out the necessity of the queen's being met by some of them, during her amorous excursion; for if this did not occur, she could not be fecundated. Should no sinister event intervene, the queen begins to lay the eggs of the working bees forty-six hours after this intercourse, and she continues for the space of eleven months to lay these only; after the expiration of this period, the eggs of the drones are regularly produced. But in case of a retarded fecundation, beyond the twentieth or twenty-first day an imperfect impregnation takes place, and instead of disclosing the eggs of the working bees and of drones equally, those of the males only are engendered. This disastrous event is made known to the careful observer by the appearance of the queen, whose body is shorter than common, while the extremity is also more slender than usual, and the two first rings near the thorax are swollen to an uncommon magnitude.

We are told that a queen, in ordinary circumstances, lays at the rate of 50 eggs a-day, or perhaps 3000 within the space of two calendar months. In extraordinary circumstances, such as we have already alluded to, a greater proportion of drones eggs than usual was laid; on this, after the expiration of some time, the working bees finding themselves overwhelmed by the great disproportion of a class calculated to eat up their labours, abandoned the hive, after having dispatched their unfortunate queen.

We learn also, what had been indeed suggested by others before, that the workers, instead of being *neutral*, are really of the female sex; and that on the loss or extinction of the sovereign, grabs of workers may be actually converted into queens; but then, to enable them to attain the necessary size, and develope the

organs

* M. Bonnet.

organs of generation, the cells are enlarged, and a superior and more nourishing kind of food provided.

"Bees," we are told, "soon become sensible of the loss of their queen, and in the course of a few hours begin to repair so serious a calamity. They then select the common young grubs, which their treatment is to convert into queens, and the first operation is to enlarge the cells in which they are deposited. Having chosen the proper worm, they sacrifice three of the contiguous cells for its habitation. They next supply it with food of a stimulative quality, and raise a cylindrical enclosure around, by means of which the cell becomes a perfect tube, with a rhomboidal bottom. But this habitation remains suitable for the royal grub during no more than the first three days of its existence, and another situation becomes absolutely necessary for the next two. The cell then must be perpendicular, and nearly pyramidal, to attain which the workers gnaw away the cells surrounding the cylindrical tube, and use the wax in constructing a new one of a different form, which they fix at right angles to the first, and contrive so as to work downwards.

"The diameter of this pyramid decreases insensibly from the base, which is very wide, to the point; and in proportion as the grub grows, the working bees labour to extend the cell, and also to supply plenty of food, which they carefully place before its mouth, and around its body. As it can only move in a spiral direction, it turns incessantly to take its necessary portion of nourishment, and insensibly descending, at length arrives at the orifice of the cell, where it is transformed into a nymph."

As it had been conceived by some ingenious observers, that some of the common working bees are capable of laying eggs, M. Huber, or rather his assistant, determined to ascertain the fact. The latter accordingly proposed to handle each bee separately, so as to discover whether some queen of a small size had not insinuated herself, and deposited eggs in a hive in which no queens of the usual appearance was discovered. All the bees, therefore, were seized one by one, and carefully examined. This operation occupied eleven whole days, and this period was required, to examine the trunk, the hind legs, and the sting, of every individual. After such an Herculean task had been finished, with a degree of care and labour that could arise

out of a love of science alone, it was fully ascertained, "that there was not one without the usual characteristics of the working bee, viz. the long trunk, the little basket on the hind legs, and the straight sting."

An apiary exhibits at one season of the year a fine picture of laborious industry; but we learn from a perusal of this treatise, that the interior presents at times a scene of carnage and destruction, arising out of the combats of the queens, the massacre of the drones, and the occasional trepidation of the whole swarm. In case a supernumerary queen should be unfortunately produced in a hive, a mortal combat immediately takes place, and the victor is acknowledged as the lawful sovereign. Whether they be virgin queens, queens in a state of impregnation, or the mothers of a numerous family, the same instinctive vengeance is uniformly displayed, and a royal intruder is treated in the same manner as a sister. Nay, to such a pitch is this carried, that a queen will not so much as permit a royal cell, for the first hatched sovereign soon commences the destruction of the palaces of her rivals; while the working bees, as if desirous to enjoy the fruits of her vengeance, approach to share the plunder, by seizing on the food deposited for the nourishment of the royal brood.

On the other hand, should a queen be removed by any accident from a hive, in the course of a few hours the news is disclosed to all her subjects. A singular humming is heard; the young are deserted, and all is confusion. Should her majesty return, or be replaced, the tranquillity of the apiary is instantly restored, and the usual labours of its inhabitants are resumed. But if another queen be placed among them, they soon discover the imposture, and death becomes her certain fate; for she is immediately surrounded by the incensed swarm, and is either suffocated, or perishes with hunger, being kept in the most rigorous confinement. It is not a little remarkable too, that the working bees never use their sting on such an occasion.

There are times, however, when a royal stranger may approach without danger; for if the queen shall have abdicated above eighteen hours, but a slight confinement ensues; and if twenty-four hours have elapsed, she is instantly recognised as sovereign.

As some doubts had taken place relative to the manner of the death of the drones, M. Huber had recourse to his leaf-hive,

leaf-hive, which appears to be a most admirable contrivance, and commenced his observations at the period of swarming. He was enabled to see what occurred at the bottom of the hive, and he there witnessed a real massacre of the males, on which occasion they perished by the stings of the working bees, who darted them with such violence, as to find it difficult to draw them back again. It is not a little surprising, however, that in case a hive should be deprived of its queen bee, the males are allowed to survive another winter, their aid being absolutely necessary for the impregnation of a new queen.

In respect to swarms, we learn:

1. That each is regularly led, either by the queen of the original hive, or one recently brought into existence, and allowed to live, for this express purpose. The "great laying" takes place in May, which lasts about thirty days, and on the twentieth, or twenty-first, the foundations of the royal cells are constructed.

2. When the larvæ hatched in the eggs in the royal cells are ready to transform into *nymphæ*, the old queen, who always conducts the first swarm, leaves the hive, followed by her subjects; and on her assuming a new habitation, her majesty begins with the deposition of workers' eggs.

3. After the old queen has conducted the first swarm from the hive, the remaining bees take particular care of the royal cells, and prevent the young queens, as they are hatched in succession, from leaving them, unless at intervals of several days between each.

We learn also, that a swarm is never seen except on a fine day, or at least at a time of the day when the sun shines, and the air is calm. The circumstance of a cloud passing over the sun, produces a great effect on the hive, and will delay the expedition of a new colony. A tumult also takes place on the hatching of the queen bees; and it is not a little remarkable, that on one of these occasions, M. Huber observed the thermometer, in the hive, to rise from 92° to 104°. This heat itself is calculated by nature to produce swarming; and it has been asserted, that one strong lively hive has parted with no fewer than four swarms in the course of eighteen days.

4. The young queens who conduct swarms being still in a virgin state, the day after their settlement they generally fly in quest of the males, in order to fulfil the purposes of nature; but the old

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queens are in no need of such intercourse; for, according to our author, "a single copulation is sufficient to impregnate the whole eggs that a queen will lay in the course of two years; and," adds he, "a single conjunction will impregnate all the eggs she will lay during her whole life; but my proof does not absolutely extend beyond two years."—This little volume cannot fail to be relished both by the bee-fancier and the naturalist.

"Claire d'Albe," &c.—Clara d'Albe, 2 vols. 12mo.

This novel is the production of Madame Cottin, a lady who has already distinguished herself in this species of composition by her "Elizabeth," and her "Matilda." Notwithstanding the story is told in a series of letters, yet the narrative is given in a connected form, and proves upon the whole infinitely more interesting than moral.

Clara d'Albe, the heroine, at an early period of life becomes the wife of Monsieur d'Albe, a very worthy old gentleman, whose years, in point of number, more than triple hers. He is descended from an ancient family in the vicinity of Tours, near to which stands his castle. There, following the fashion of the times, he has established a large manufactory, crowded with workmen, in which he takes great delight.

Happiness attends their union, notwithstanding the disparity of their years; and Clara, who had bestowed her hand on her husband in express compliance with the wish of her parents, if she is not captivated with his person, at least respects his integrity, and admires his benevolence. Two children, the one a fine boy, called Adolphus, and the other a beautiful girl, called Laura, seem to add stability to their affections; but the lady herself, unfortunately, begins to feel a want of something—and this something is love!

She discloses a part at least of her feelings on this subject to her bosom-friend, Elizabeth de Biré, and seems to think herself rather blameable on this occasion.

"To solicit the approaches of love," observes she, "would doubtless be criminal, and even to harbour the idea might be vicious. Believe me, however, my Elizabeth, that it is but seldom I dwell upon the subject, as I only conceive some vague and general ideas, which I never indulge.

"You would do me wrong to suppose that those ideas return more frequently

in the country; on the contrary, they occur there less seldom, as beneficial occupations and useful cares afford me the most favourable opportunities, while at the castle, of escaping as it were from myself. Indeed, Elizabeth, I am weary of this world; I meet with nothing in it that pleases me; my eyes are tired with beholding the nullities of existence which war in their little sphere for precedence. He or she who has seen but one man, has nothing new to see; there is for ever the same round of ideas, the same unvarying circle of phrases and sensations, and the most interesting of the sex can never be any thing more than merely amiable.

—“But do not think that my lot is the subject of complaint. I should be guilty indeed were I to murmur, for is not my husband the best of men? He loves me, and I revere him; nay, I would die for him, and, in addition to all other ties, is he not the father of my two dear children, Adolphus and Laura? Besides this, he possesses many other claims to my tenderness, for he is not only attached to this spot, but he daily returns thanks to me for approving of it.

“In addition to this, the care of his manufactory, and the superintendence of the workmen employed in it, are occupations wholly congenial to his taste. Besides, it affords the means of contributing not a little to the felicity, as well as the prosperity of others, particularly the villagers who inhabit the neighbouring hamlet. He employs the idle, gives bread to the hungry; industry smiles around, for the women and children all work: and indeed he appears to be the very centre, as well as the real cause, of all the good that is done within ten leagues of his habitation.

“Ah! my friend, had the world but so large a portion of attraction, as inspires disgust, I would still remain here: to a woman who loves her husband, the days in which she experiences pleasure, are considered merely as ordinary days. On the other hand, those during which she possesses the means of communicating her happiness to others, are reckoned as so many festivals, dedicated to joy.”

Notwithstanding this strange mixture of vice and virtue, time might have reconciled the mind of Clara, even with all the warmth of such an ungovernable imagination, to that duty which alone could constitute her happiness; had not an unfortunate accident thrown Frederic, a very interesting young man, nineteen

years of age in her way, and made him an inmate in the same family. The best description of the hero, perhaps, will be found in the very words of the lady herself, who describes him “as beautiful, very beautiful, with a demeanor noble, a physiognomy open, and a conduct reserved without being embarrassed.

“This young man” adds she “was born, and has been brought up among the Cevennes; and his residence in those mountains has conferred as much suppleness and activity on his body, as originality on his mind, and candour on his character. Meantime, he is totally unacquainted with our customs, for if we are at a door, and he happens to be in a hurry, he goes through first; and whenever he is hungry, he helps himself to what he wants, without waiting to be asked. He has no manner of reserve whatsoever, in enquiring about any thing concerning which he wants to be informed, so that his questions would seem indiscreet, were it not that he puts them merely because he is ignorant that they ought not to be introduced.

“As to myself, I love that novel kind of character which exhibits itself frankly and without disguise. I admire that honesty which makes him sometimes appear deficient in politeness, but never in complaisance, because the gratification of others constitutes his own pleasure.”

Meanwhile Frederic, who is the kinsman of M. d'Albe, is treated as a son, and the kind but imprudent husband, finding the young stranger utterly unacquainted with the world, entrusts him to the care and management of his wife, who is strictly enjoined to form his manners and superintend his behaviour. This soon proves to be a dangerous task for both, and accordingly while the good unsuspecting old gentleman is occupied with the cares of his manufactory, the young couple become deeply, but insensibly, enamoured with each other.

At first Clara wishes to disguise the real state of her heart, both to herself and her correspondent; and this “grave preceptor of a young man of nineteen,” endeavours to consider their love under the less guilty guise of friendship.

“Is not friendship,” exclaims she “far from being a cold sentiment? Has it not also its emotions, its transports? and when we confound these with a more impassioned sensation, it is not the feeling, but the judgment that is in fault. Frederic experiences the passion of friendship for the first time in his life, and

and he of course expresses his ideas with vivacity."

"Do not you remark" adds she in one of her letters to her fair correspondent, "that the image of my husband is always connected with mine in his heart? When I see him so tenderly attached to M. D'Albe, so assiduous in his attentions to a man of more than sixty years of age, and when I recollect the effusions of similar regard which we both experience, can I wonder if Frederic has conceived a lively affection for me?"

At length Madame d'Albe perceives that all this is not real friendship, but love; warm, tender, and animated love. This however, is not disclosed, until after Frederic had saved the life of her husband, an event which leads to too tender an interview during an evening walk subsequently to that event.

"My heart," says Clara to her female friend "was still vibrating with the different emotions which I had experienced, and I walked on, silently meditating on what had occurred. I recalled to my memory the heroic intrepidity with which Frederic had exposed himself to almost certain death, in order to save the life of a man, whom he considered as a second father. I cast my eyes on him; and as the moon beamed mildly on his countenance, I beheld his eyes suffused with tears. Softened into tenderness, I walked up to him; my arm rested on his bosom, and he pressed it with eagerness to his heart: this caused mine also to palpitate.

"Clara! Clara!" he exclaimed with a half stifled voice, "how cheerfully would I sacrifice my life for the prolongation of this instant. My heart now touches all that I hold dear; I see her; I press her to my bosom." In truth, I was almost in his arms. "Hear me!" added he in a kind of rapture approaching to frenzy, "if you are not an angel whom I ought to adore, and whom heaven has lent for a few moments to the earth:—if you are really a human being, tell me why you alone of all your sex, have received that soul, that look, that profusion of charms and accomplishments, which render you the sole object of my idolatry? Clara! I know not whether I offend you; but as my life breathes only in your veins, and depends only on your will; tell me frankly if I am guilty in your eyes; bid me but die, and you shall see me expire at your feet."

"He had already fallen at my feet by this time; and while his forehead appeared burning, his looks were wild and unsettled. As for myself, I will not

attempt to prove what I experienced; my bosom thrilled with compassion, tenderness—and love such as it was perhaps my destiny to feel. In fine, I supported myself with difficulty, until I found an opportunity to sit down on the trunk of an old tree which was stripped of its leaves.

"At last finding utterance for my words, Frederic! I exclaimed, dear Frederic! return to yourself, resume your reason; why will you distress and terrify your friend?"

"On this he raised his head, and reclined it on my knees. I believe indeed that I pressed it with my hand, for he soon exclaimed:

"O Clara, that motion of your hand which brings me closer to your bosom, imparts extacy to my own!"

"On saying this, he folded me in his arms, while my head fell on his shoulder, and a deluge of tears served as my only reply; for this unhappy young man had worked but too much on my compassion. Oh! when I was the cause of so much suffering, and when the sufferer was a friend, had I my dear Eliza no excuse for my weakness?"

"I was at this moment so close to him, that I felt the impression of his lips, which caught my tears. This novel sensation made me summon my resentment to my aid, and parting Frederic from me with violence, I immediately cried out:

"Wretch! can you forget that your benefactor, that your friend, your father, is the husband of her whom you have the presumption to love! Can you be so perfidious! Return to your senses, and be yourself again, as treachery is but ill suited to your generous heart.

"On this, he rose instantly, and gazing on me with adfright proceeded as follows:—What have you said? ah, what have you said, incomparable Clara? I forget every thing in your presence; but your reproof, like a clap of thunder, makes me sensible of my duty and my crime. Adieu! I am going to depart, adieu: this is the last time we shall ever meet again. Clara, Clara, farewell!"

"He now went away; but being alarmed at his intentions, I recalled him in an agony of despair;—he heard me and returned.

"The good old man said I, whose confidence you have betrayed, is ignorant of the wrong you have done him; and if he but suspected it, his peace would be destroyed for ever. There is only one way Frederic by which you can expiate your fault, and that is by annihilating the sentiment

sentiment which has caused it. If you run away, what must your benefactor think?—that you are at once perfidious, and ungrateful! You! his child! his friend! No, no, you must still conceal what is past, and dissemble what you feel; it is a dreadful punishment I allow, but the guilty ought to suffer, and endeavour to efface the crime by enduring all the woe it brings.

“Frederic made no reply, but seemed petrified; and luckily at this critical moment, we heard the noise of horses, soon after which appeared the carriage which M. d’Albe had sent to meet, and bring me home.”

During another secret interview, Clara makes a frank and full confession of her love, but without relinquishing her honor. In a third, however, she yields to the impulse of her passion; but the loss of virtue is soon followed by the loss of life. Her death-bed sorrow and contrition are exemplary; and at her funeral we are told, “a stranger muffled up in a great coat, with his face covered by means of a slouched hat, followed the procession in profound silence. At the instant the coffin was let down into the grave, he fell flat with his face in the dust. No sooner was the earth laid over her body, than he started up, and flying with precipitation, was heard to exclaim: “At present I am alive, but I shall soon be thy companion in the grave!”

It is intended by the moral to inculcate the propriety of fidelity to the marriage vows, and the dreadful punishment likely to follow this breach; but some of the sentiments, and even some of the situations, are but little friendly to female virtue, and the language which is often seductive, is at the same time, warm and dangerous.

“*Elizabeth, ou les Exilés de Sibérie.*”—Elizabeth, or the Exiles of Siberia, by MADAME COTTIN.

In the former work, the fertile pen of this fair author was employed in pointing out the steps that insensibly led to, and the punishment that quickly followed, the gratification of guilty love. Here we are presented with a sublime instance of filial piety, in the person of Elizabeth, a female educated in solitude, who determines to undertake a long and painful journey, for the purpose of releasing her father from all the horrors of a dreary exile.

“At some distance from Saïmka, in the midst of a forest full of marshes, and on the margin of a circular lake, bordered

with white and black poplars, dwelt a family of exiles. It was composed of only three persons, a man forty-five years old, his wife and daughter; the latter beautiful, and in the bloom of youth.

“Shut up within the surrounding desert, this family had not any communication with the world. The father went out daily to hunt, but never repaired to Saïmka; and neither his wife, nor daughter, had ever been so much as seen there. With the exception of a single Tartar peasant, who attended them, no person in the world was ever accustomed to enter their cabin. Neither their country nor the place of their birth, nor the occasion of their punishment, was known to any one. With these secrets the governor of Tobolsk was alone acquainted, and he had not confided them even to the lieutenant who presided over the jurisdiction of Saïmka. When he placed the exiles under his superintendence, he had barely recommended his deputy to furnish them with a commodious place to lodge in, a little garden, victuals, and clothing; but he was at the same time to prevent all communication whatsoever, and more especially to prohibit and intercept any letters which they might wish to transmit to the court of Russia.”

Madame Cottin is fond of the description of sylvan scenery, and must be allowed to excel in that species of composition. Accordingly, after conveying an idea of a Siberian landscape, she proceeds to give an account of the pursuits and amusements of this interesting family, which she has introduced to the notice of the reader.

“Towards the east of the extensive plain alluded to, a little chapel of wood had been erected by the Christians. It was remarkable, that on this side the tombs had been respected, and that within sight of that cross which recalled the memory of all the virtues, man had not dared to profane the ashes of the dead. It was amidst these deserts, or *steppes*, as they are called in Siberia, that during the long and rude winter of that climate, Peter Springer (for so he was called) spent all his mornings at the chace, and it was there he killed the elks, which fed on the young leaves of the aspen and the poplar. He sometimes caught the martins, which are very scarce in this canton, but more frequently took the ermine, which abound, and with the money obtained by the sale of their furs, he procured from Tobolsk agreeable and commodious articles for his

his wife, as well as books for his daughter. The long dismal evenings were dedicated to the instruction of Elizabeth, and while seated between her parents, she frequently read to them passages of history. Springer arrested her attention in regard to those incidents which were calculated to elevate her mind, while Phedra dwelt on all the tender sentiments that could soften it. The one exhibited to her all the charms of glory and of heroism, the other pointed out the deliciousness of pious sentiments and modest goodness. Her father inculcated all that was grand and sublime in virtue; her mother all that was amiable and consolatory in it: the first taught her how it ought to be revered; the second, how it ought to be cherished. From this concurrence of cares resulted a character replete with courage and sensibility, which, by uniting the extraordinary energy of Springer with the angelical softness of Phedra, rendered her noble, lofty, and full of honour, while she was, at the same time, tender, beneficent, and devout.

"Educated amidst these savage forests from four years of age, the young Elizabeth was unacquainted with any other country, and she there beheld and enjoyed those beauties which nature has scattered about, even in the most sterile countries, as well as those pleasures which innocent minds every where enjoy.

"She at times amused herself by ascending the rocks that surrounded the lake, to obtain possession of the eggs of the hawk and the white vulture, which constructed their nests there during the summer. She often caught the wood-pigeons with her nets, and kept them in an aviary; she fished for carp, which with their shining scales, spread in shoals over each other, appeared at once to traverse and irradiate the waters.

"Never, during the whole of her happy childhood, did it once enter her mind, that there could be a lot more fortunate than her own. Her health was fortified by the open air, her growth promoted by exercise, and on her countenance, where peace and innocence reposed, some new grace was daily unfolded. Thus, far distant from the world, and mankind, the young virgin increased in beauty, under the eyes of her parents, like the flower of the desert, which never discloses itself but in the presence of the sun, while its colours are no less lively, although it can only be contemplated by

that luminary, to which it is indebted for its life."

But the happiness of this fair heroine was not fated to be of long duration. As she grew up, the settled melancholy on the face of her father, as well as the tears of her kind and tender mother, were too frequently witnessed to escape her notice. Elizabeth possessed too much sensibility not to be affected; but she could not obtain a complete disclosure of the cause of their grief. Without any sorrows, strictly speaking, of her own, she now, in her turn, became unhappy; she accordingly relinquished all those innocent pleasures that had afforded so much consolation; her birds and her flowers were forgotten, and she was constantly absorbed in meditation.

The idea of the deliverance of her parents, and their return to the world, now occupied her mind, both day and night; but she concealed it from them, and mused upon it in silent sorrow. This romantic young woman had conceived the idea of acting the part of a deliverer, and was not in the least intimidated by the deserts that were to be passed, the dangers that were to be experienced, and, what was still more affecting than either, the sorrows attendant on a separation.

"Yes!" exclaims she, "I must be gone! I must snatch myself from the arms of my fond parents, travel on foot to St. Petersburg, and there solicit the pardon of my father!"

"Such was the bold design," continues Madame Cottin, "which she had conceived; such was the rash enterprise with which this young maiden was not, in the least, terrified.—It was in vain that great obstacles at times presented themselves to her eyes—the force of her inclination; the courage of her heart; together with her unshaken confidence in God, reassured and whispered her, that she should finally triumph over them all."

To almost any other female, such a design would have appeared impracticable; but a gleam of hope was excited in Elizabeth's bosom, by an adventure that might have appeared to a less romantic person, to have been utterly inadequate to the fulfilment of her wishes.

It is necessary to inform the reader, that her father had been rescued some time before from the most imminent peril, while in chace of a bear, by the son of M. de Smoloff, governor of Tobolsk, who, at a very critical moment, had rushed to his assistance. From that period,

riod, the name of the young nobleman, who had rescued the life of Springer from jeopardy, was always mentioned with enthusiasm in the cottage of the Exiles; and, although neither Elizabeth nor her mother had ever seen him, they daily implored the blessings of heaven to light upon his head. It was to this Smoloff then, already the deliverer of her father from death, to whom the young maiden looked up for his deliverance from bondage also! On this circumstance, one of the most interesting episodes in the whole work entirely turns.

At length, one day Springer, who had always before been punctual to the hour prescribed by him, did not return to the cottage, in conformity to his promise. As the evening approached, the anxiety of the mother and daughter increased; and at length Elizabeth, who was nimble, and alert, determined to go in search of him. She had not proceeded far, when the report of a gun attracted her attention; and on repairing to the spot, she soon beheld the figure of a handsome young man behind a rock, which had hitherto obstructed the view of each other.

The youth, being as much surprised as Elizabeth, a number of mutual enquiries took place. It is almost unnecessary to observe, that this was—and indeed could be no other than—Smoloff! From him she learns that her father had just returned; on which, the object of her journey being now fulfilled, she instantly repairs to the paternal cottage, and rushes into the arms of the two beings, whom she considered as her greatest blessings in life.

Meanwhile, Smoloff, who had followed her unperceived, enters the hut also, and enjoys the sweet scene, to which we have just alluded. As by this time it was nearly dark, and no other dwelling was to be found in the neighbourhood, the young man requested permission to sleep under the same roof, which was at length agreed to, on the part of Springer, who at first exhibited some degree of reluctance at the proposition.

A fine opportunity now presented itself, to the imagination of the young and beautiful heroine, to carry her scheme into execution; but, although she ardently wished to disclose her project, the presence of her parents precluded the possibility of accomplishing her wishes.

In the morning Smoloff, who had become enamoured with the beauty and innocence of Elizabeth, took his departure with a settled resolution to re-

turn again in the course of a few days. The young woman, however, who knew nothing of his intentions, resolves to communicate her project to her father; and, while the fond parent rejoiced at the possession of a daughter, in every point of view so worthy of him, his mind foreboded a thousand disastrous circumstances, which clouded his brow, and gave a fresh tinge to his melancholy. A new adventure, at length, hastens the progress of the story, and introduces, once more, the son of the governor on the stage.

“ During the forenoon of a day, in the month of January, Elizabeth was overtaken by one of those horrible tempests, which not unfrequently occur during a Siberian winter, at the moment when she happened to be near the church-yard adjoining the little wooden chapel. Scarcely did she behold the sky to lower, when she took refuge in this sacred asylum, and in a short time after she heard the winds assault this frail edifice, with such force, that she imagined it would be soon torn from its foundation. Yet, notwithstanding this, she remained prostrate before the altar, without being overwhelmed with fear, and the tempest that threatened destruction to every thing around, seemed to alarm all but her heart.

“ As her life might prove useful to her parents, she entertained something like a presentiment, that heaven, which watched over her on their account, would never allow her to perish, until she had delivered them from captivity. This sentiment, which some may, perhaps, consider as superstitious, but which was no other than that voice of heaven, which filial piety can alone hear; this sentiment, I say, inspired Elizabeth with so tranquil a courage, that, amidst the conflict of the elements, and the bursting of the thunder, she yielded to the call of nature; and, lying down after her fatigue at the foot of that altar, whither she had repaired, in order to pray, she slept peaceably, like innocence in the arms of a father, or virtue under the safeguard of a protecting deity.”

Meanwhile Smoloff had repaired to the cottage of the lake, and alas! it was to be his last visit; for the governor had discovered his passion, and now only permitted him to return, in order to bid an eternal farewell to the object of his affections. On his arrival, he inquired respectfully for Elizabeth; and when the storm arose, as she had not made her appearance, all the three, who were deeply interested

interested in her fate, became anxious for her preservation. The mother, in particular, was alarmed in no common degree, and uttered her daughter's name with no common emotion. None of the parties affected to afford any consolation, and assistance appeared impossible; for how was she to be discovered amidst the darkness of the night? or, if found, how could she be brought home, amidst the dangers of the tempest?

"Notwithstanding this, Springer, without uttering a word, lays hold of his stick, and opens the door, with the resolution to go in search of his beloved daughter. Smoloff immediately followed his steps, but the winds raged with such dreadful violence, that the branches of the trees were broken on each side of them, so as to endanger their lives. On this, Springer, addressing himself to Smoloff, wished to prevent him from accompanying him, but without success; the young man was perfectly well acquainted with the peril, but he contemplated it with joy, being happy to brave the utmost violence of the storm for the sake of his Elizabeth—for it always seems fortunate to be able to find an occasion to exhibit one's tenderness, and to prove how much a lover feels, when he has not as yet dared to disclose his passion.

"Behold them both now in the heart of the forest:—'Whither shall we repair?' demands Smoloff;—'Towards the heath,' replies Springer, 'for it is thither that she goes daily, and I am in hopes that she has taken refuge in the chapel.'

"Not a word was said; not so much as a sentence was exchanged; for their unhappiness was equally great, and nothing more was to be learned. They accordingly marched steadily forward, and with the same degree of intrepidity, inclining sometimes to one side, and at other times stooping, in order to shelter themselves from the shock of the falling branches, or from the wet, occasioned by the snow that was driven into their eyes, and also from the pieces of rock that the tempest made to rattle around their heads.

"On gaining the open heath, they ceased to be menaced by the falling of the branches of the forest: but on this naked plain they were baffled, and sometimes overturned, by the blasts of wind, which beat upon and assailed them with uninterrupted fury. At length, after many efforts, they reached the wooden chapel, in which they hoped Elizabeth had taken refuge; but, on beholding at a

little distance this feeble and frail shelter, the disjointed beams of which creaked horribly, and seemed ready to fall to pieces, they began to shudder at the very idea of her being there.

"Animated by an extraordinary degree of ardor, Smoloff now outstript her father, and advancing a few paces before him, he beheld—was it a dream?—he beheld Elizabeth, not affrighted, pale, and trembling, but sleeping gently at the foot of the altar. Struck with inconceivable surprise at the sight, he stops, points her out to Springer in silence, when both of them, suddenly penetrated with the same sentiment of respect, fell instantly on their knees, by the side of the angel who slumbered under the protection of heaven!

"The father now inclines softly towards the face of his daughter, while the young man, modestly averting his eyes, withdraws a little, as if not daring to contemplate such divine innocence too closely. Elizabeth now awaking, immediately recognizes her father, and throwing herself into his arms, exclaims: 'Oh! I well knew that you would watch over me.'

"On this Springer folded her in his arms, with a sort of convulsive struggle, replied—'Unhappy child! to what anguish have you exposed your poor mother and me.'

"My father, pardon me on account of the tears she has shed, and let us now go and dry them up!"

"On this she arose, and for the first time perceived Smoloff: 'Ah!' adds she, with a gentle degree of surprise, 'all my protectors then, I perceive, are careful of me—God, my father, and you!'

"While the young man was rendered unable to speak, on account of his emotion, Springer addresses her as follows: 'Imprudent girl! you talk of going to rejoin your mother!—but do so if thy return be not impossible, and if thy feebleness be able to resist the violence of that tempest, from which M. de Smoloff and myself have only escaped as if by a miracle.'

'Let us but make the trial,' said she, 'I possess more strength than you seem aware of, and am eager that you should see what efforts I can make to console my parent.'

"While speaking thus, her eye sparkled with so much courage, that Springer easily discovered she would not abandon her purpose. She accordingly proceeded homewards, sustaining herself all the way on the arm of her father and M. de Smoloff, while both willingly supported and

eagerly guarded her head, which they sheltered with their large cloaks. Ah! it was then that Smoloff could not refrain from loving that thunder, and those frightful scenes, which made Elizabeth stagger, so as to press against him! He cares, not for his own life, which he would expose a thousand times to prolong the happiness of the present moment; neither did he fear for that of Elizabeth, for he was sure of being able to save her; and, during this momentary exultation, he even defied all the tempests of the universe from being able to prevent his generous purpose.

After much toil and difficulty, the three travellers at length regained the cottage of the lake, and witnessed the happiness they had conferred on the mother, who shed tears of joy. Nor was this all; for as soon as the hurry of the interesting interview was over, Smoloff, in the name of his father, communicated to these two pious and worthy females the glad tidings, that the governor had been pleased to grant to Phedra and her daughter the distinguished privilege of attending divine service in the neighbouring church of Saïmka.

To a young woman who had never seen the world, such a permission, was of course considered as a great favour, and it was eagerly laid hold of, both by her and her mother. They accordingly repaired thither, and were soon noticed, not only on account of the extreme beauty of the one, but the ardent devotion of both. Smoloff, too, to whom she had confided her secret wish, to repair to the capital, was not a little pleased, at having such an opportunity of seeing and admiring her.

"During two months," we are told, "Elizabeth repaired every Sunday to the church of Saïmka, where she constantly expected to meet her young friend. But this did not once occur, and she even learned that he had quitted Tobolsk. On receiving this intelligence, all her hopes were blasted, for she doubted not but Smoloff had entirely forgotten her, and at this idea, she more than once shed bitter tears, but tears which the purest innocence could not reproach her with, for it was not love that occasioned them.

"Towards the end of April, the sun which had become warmer, began to dissolve the snow, and the sandy isles of the lake at length presented the appearance of verdure. The hawthorn, already prepared to unfold its large white clusters of flowers; while the campanula, with its

buds of a pale blue colour, and the spear-formed sedge, the lotus, with a variety of other flowers, seemed to enamel the banks. Flocks of black birds settled on the naked branches of the adjacent forest, and for the first time interrupted the dreary silence of the winter. Already the Persian wild-duck, with its rose-coloured breast, its black beak, and its tuft of feathers on its head, uttered shrill and piercing cries; at the same time, amidst the reeds of the marsh, were to be seen woodcocks of various kinds, some black, ornamented with yellow bills; others with long legs, and wearing a collar of different-coloured feathers around its neck. In short, a premature spring, seemed already to be announced to Siberia; and Elizabeth, feeling what she would lose, provided she should let slip the opportunity of a year so favourable to her journey, was now confirmed in her bold resolution to pursue her project, and to trust to nothing for its success, but herself, and the Deity."

In this journey, we are unable to follow the heroine, less from the want of inclination, than of room, but those who are enabled to refer to the original, will not fail to be gratified by an interesting narrative, improved not a little by a moral, which in every page recommends filial piety.

We readily give the preference to this novel, as far superior in every point of view to the former.

"Voyage sur la Scene de six derniers Livres de l'Eneide, &c."—A Journey through the Scene of the six last Books of the *Aeneid*, accompanied with some Observations relative to the modern Latinum, by CHARLES VICTOR DE BONSTETEN, formerly Bailli de Nion, a member, of the Royal Academy of Sciences, of Copenhagen, and also of the Societies of Physic and Natural History, at Geneva.

It has for some time past been customary to praise the government of the Papal territories, and to attempt to prove, that the secular sway of the church is generally mild and beneficent. Here, however, we have an author of a very different description, for the radical defects of the government of the Pope are ably and forcibly pointed out. In the picture painted by his warm pencil, misery, desolation, and despair are brought into the fore-ground, and the canvas every where seems to be charged with horrors.

As he appears fully sensible that his precursors have been often actuated by prejudice;

prejudice; he affirms, that the numerous descriptions of Italy are all copied from each other, to avoid any resemblance to which, in his work, he has promised that every thing shall be original.

He now conducts the reader, during a tour of four days through the *Campagna di Roma*. We are accordingly presented with a description of the coast, where Aeneas is said to have landed. We have the spot where the Trojan camp was first pitched, pointed out to us, while Laurentum, Ardea, and Lavinium, are made to re-appear.

In order to decide whether Virgil has described from an actual survey, the intelligent author took the Mantuan bard in his hand, and found the latter tally with the modern geography, making the necessary allowances, however, for some little alterations which must of course have occurred in the lapse of time. He asserts, after due deliberation, that the Trojan chief must have fixed his encampment near the present town of Ostia, distant about three miles from the ancient port bearing the same name; and he points out an angle, formed by the Tiber, and the adjacent lake, for the precise spot. Here, too, he describes the fertile plain bounded by volcanic hills on one side, and the adjacent lake on the other, which according to him was the theatre of so many celebrated occurrences. But what was then, perhaps, a delightful, romantic, and healthy country, is at present dismal, forbidding, and deleterious.

While describing the *Campagna*, he dwells on its unwholesome atmosphere, and comments at large on its forlorn and miserable state, for it becomes uninhabitable, in the ratio of its depopulation. In addition to this, which is an encumbering evil, the few wretched mortals who remain, are frequently in want of food; and not seldom attacked with infectious diseases. The country people, who have no incitement to agricultural pursuits, make use of the very same plough at this moment, as that employed a thousand years ago. The vine flourishes there; but such is their supine ignorance, that the natives are incapable of manufacturing its juice into a tolerable beverage.

"What a change! The air of this territory was formerly wholesome, the soil fertile, the cultivation excellent, the towns, villages, and hamlets numerous. It is now denuded of trees; it was formerly shaded with their foliage!

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It is not a little remarkable, that throughout Italy, and more especially in this swampy soil, a fine species of reed is produced (the *Arundo Donax* of Lin.); and now converted into espaliers for vines, instead of being employed, as formerly, to very different purposes. The author, while treating on this subject, makes the following singular and unexpected remark: "This slender, but strong, reed will, perhaps, one day serve as *oars* to the ærostatic balloons, after having been formerly employed as flutes for Pan and the Satyrs. Pliny, speaking of that species of which arrows were made, observes, 'that this plant hath conquered one half of the known world.'

Among the statistical remarks contained in this interesting work, we obtain an account of the population of Rome for a series of years; and also a measurement of Latium, which is said to contain one hundred and seven square miles. Two-fifths of the soil, we are told, appertain to the church, while the remaining three-fifths are divided among one hundred proprietors. There are no owners of little farms, as in this country; and indeed we are assured, that the scanty inhabitants of this once flourishing, but now desolate, tract, are alike devoid "of education, of justice, and of credit."

In the course of his Itinerary, M. de Bonstetten gives a description of Rome as well as its environs; and to some this will appear one of the most interesting portions of his work, as every object recalls the memory of ancient days. Thus, as he proceeds, he reminds us of the capitol, the cavern of Cacus, and the reign of Evander. The church of St. Paul enables him to describe the state of the Christians who resided in this quarter, with other poor people, during the time of the emperors. He points out also a variety of springs, the sources of that plentiful supply of water, with which ancient Rome abounded, and he deduces, from that circumstance alone the admirable police which prevailed throughout the capital of the world.

As a proof of the populousness of this portion of the empire, he tells us, that almost in the vicinity of the city, but where it is now a desert, the traveller, at every step, meets with the ruins of aqueducts, houses, and villas, and he seizes this occasion, to point out an essential difference between the ancients and moderns. The country houses of the former, according to him, were

designed only for the enjoyment of the owner; they were suited to his fortune, his individual taste, and fixed habits of life. On the other hand, the gardens, pleasure grounds, and buildings of the latter, are laid out with a view to captivate the eye, and delight the fancy of others, without any respect whatsoever to the particular wishes of the possessor.

The view of modern Ostia, with its galley-slaves, its dungeons, its ruined walls, and its nephitic exhalations, is finely contrasted with the ancient town of the same name, between which and Anzio, for an extent of ten miles, the whole country was covered with villas, so as to resemble a city extending lengthways. We are told, that near to the *Torre di Paterna*, once stood Pliny's villa, in the immediate vicinity of *Laurentinum*.

"*Memoires sur la derniere Revolution de la Pologne*," &c.—Memoirs relative to the last Revolution in Poland, 8vo.

This little pamphlet was found in manuscript when the French entered Berlin. It consists of two reports, drawn up by General Pistor, who was chief of the staff of the Russian army in Poland, pre-

ceded by an introduction, detailing the facts that led to the unjust dismemberment of that country.

Having accompanied the commander-in-chief, Iglesstrom, to Warsaw; he witnessed the beginning, and the progress, of a legitimate insurrection against a most unprincipled and perfidious spoiler, whose pretensions to the dominion of Poland were about as much bottomed on justice, as those of Bonaparte to the government of Spain and Portugal.

General Pistor having beheld the Poles arousing from their lethargy, at the call of the gallant, but unfortunate, Kosciusko, in 1795, endeavoured to preserve the capital to his sovereign. But Warsaw, at length, acceded to the general confederation, and rendered it unsafe to remain there any longer. He accordingly sallied out, with a part of the garrison, and, marching at its head, was enabled, partly by bravery, and partly by good fortune, to escape that death which so many of his countrymen had experienced from an exasperated people.

Having at length reached Petersburg, he detailed, not only the events, but pointed out the causes of a revolutionary movement which alarmed for a while the old age of the Empress Catharine.



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ABBEY, J. & H.	577	Brown, I.	268	Delahoyde, C.	66	Gurney, C.	66
Adams, T.	375	Brown, G.	577	Deman, T.	268	Hague, J.	375
Ainsworth, W.	ib.	Brown & Tildes-		Dewson, B.	577	Hale, J.	174
Aire, W.	268	ley	268	Dicas, J.	ib.	Halford, E.	ib.
Alderson, E.	475	Bruce, J.	577	Dodgson & Co.	375	Hall, G.	375
Alexander, L.	577	Bryan, T.	475	Dovey, J.	66	Hall, H.	475
Allcott, W.	66	Brymer, J.	375	Doyle, T.	ib.	Hallett, W.	66
Allmond, J.	268	Bryson, D.	268	Drew, J.	475	Ham, W.	ib.
Andrews, G.	66	Bucknall, J.	66	Dryer, B.	66	Handcock, W.	375
Apthorp, C. W.	577	Bullen, R.	ib.	Dunn, J.	475	Handcocks, J.	475
Asser, A.	ib.	Burbidge, W.	375	Edeston, J.	577	Hargreaves, T.	577
Atkinson & Whit-		Burgess & Lord	517	Ekins, J.	ib.	Harmer, S.	66
aker	375	Burnes, J.	ib.	Elam, J.	66	Harris, J.	ib.
Atkinson, W.	475	Calvert, T.	66	Eldershaw, J.	577	Harris, J.	375
Averill, G.	ib.	Calvert, W.	174	Elliot, T.	174	Harrison, L.	66
Bailey, W.	174	Campbell, A.	475	Elliot, G.	475	Harrison & Wat-	
Baker, J.	475	Capper and Bath-		Ellis, J.	375	son	174
Ball, W.	66	gate	577	Emmet, S.	174	Harrison, B.	ib.
Banks, R.	174	Careless, W.	577	Enniss, J.	375	Hathaway, W.	375
Barker, J.	475	Carter, J.	375	Entwizle, J.	268	Hatt, W.	ib.
Barnes, T.	ib.	Cass, J.	66	Eustace, C.	577	Hayward, H.	268
Barnes, J.	ib.	Cawley, A.	ib.	Eyre, W.	174	Head, F.	475
Barrett, A.	268	Chambers, H.	174	Falconer, J.	66	Hemingway, J.	268
Baster, J.	375	Chandler, N.	66	Fall and Hutch-		Henderson, R.	174
Bate, W.	ib.	Cheek, W.	174	inson	475	Henley, T.	375
Bates, S. B.	577	Chew, E.	577	Farrar, J.	268	Henry, H.	66
Batley and Hinch-		Chowles, J.	174	Field, C.	375	Herbert, R. B.	475
liffe	268	Christian, A.	375	Fincham, W.	ib.	Hill, W.	268
Batson, J.	ib.	Clarke, F.	475	Fly, W. and J.	475	Hill, T.	577
Batterbee, B.	375	Clayton, H.	375	Forster, G.	ib.	Hirst, J.	66
Beavers, J.	475	Cocking, R.	66	Foxall, J.	174	Hobson, W.	ib.
Beckwith, T.	174	Coghlan, J.	ib.	Francis, T. G. & T.	66	Hobson, W.	375
Belcher, J.	375	Colgrave, J.	475	Frankland, T.	ib.	Hodgman, R.	577
Bell, J.	66	Collip, J.	268	Fricker, R.	ib.	Hodson, J.	ib.
Bell, R.	ib.	Compere, T.	577	Frith, R.	475	Holehouse, A.	66
Bell, C.	268	Connellan, J.	475	Fry, R.	ib.	Hopwood, J.	268
Bell & Hedley	174	Cooper, B.	ib.	Furnival, B.	268	Houghan, N.	475
Bell, J.	577	Corrie, J.	ib.	Gardner, T.	174	Howard, J. & J.	ib.
Best, B.	66	Cotton, T.	66	Gate, J.	66	Howden, H.	577
Beswick, G.	577	Cotton, L.	475	Gatty, J.	ib.	Hughes, J. F.	475
Bickerstaff, W.	268	Craike & Schwe-		Gaywood, W.	375	Hulbert, J. & J.	375
Biggs, T.	174	dersky	174	Gear, J.	174	Hull, J.	ib.
Bilbee, J. W.	577	Cranston, J.	268	George & Bennett	268	Hullah, R. A.	66
Birch & Robinson	66	Crisswell, J.	375	Gibbons, T.	577	Humphreys, T.	268
Bishop, M. & R.	577	Crofts, J.	66	Gibbs, J.	ib.	Humphreys, N.	375
Bissix & Sloper	268	Cross, W.	577	Gilbert, W.	66	Hurry, J.	578
Black and Prescott	577	Crouch, T.	ib.	Gilbert, J.	475	Huthwaite, W.	174
Blaze, J.	174	Crumbleholme, J.	268	Gill, B.	66	Ibbetson, S.	475
Blease, J.	268	Cummins, J.	ib.	Ginder, C.	577	Isaac, D.	578
Bloom, D.	66	Danford, S.	577	Glenton, W.	375	Jacob, S.	66
Blundell, F.	268	Danvers, J.	66	Goff, E.	475	Jackson, L. W.	475
Blyth, W.	577	Dards, J.	577	Goodenough, W.	66	Jackson, F.	578
Blythe, J.	ib.	Davenport, M.	ib.	Goodman, N.	475	James, W.	268
Boddy, W.	ib.	Davey, J.	66	Gore, R.	577	Jeffery, A.	174
Bowstead, S.	475	Davies, E.	ib.	Gorton, R. & J.	268	Joel, M.	66
Bound, J.	577	Davies, P.	577	Goss, T.	475	Johnson, E.	174
Brading, J.	475	Davies, G.	ib.	Gould, M.	268	Johnson, G.	475
Bradbury, W.	66	Davis, N.	66	Gray, W.	174	Jones, H.	66
Breed, G.	577	Davis, S.	ib.	Greaves, W.	577	Jones, W.	268
Brenan, R.	375	Davis, S.	375	Green, R.	66	Jones, H.	375
Brindle, R.	174	Davison, T.	268	Green, W.	ib.	Jones, W.	ib.
Brooker, J. C.	475	Dean, W.	577	Grey, R.	ib.	Jones, J.	475
Brooks, M. F.	268	Deck, A.	ib.	Griffin, G.	268	Jones, D.	475

Jones,

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Knight, T. and S.	475	Osbaldiston & Jones	475	Sanders, J.	66	Walsh and Nisbet	476
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Lansdown, T.	578	Parnall, C.	268	Scott, S.	375	Watts, J.	269
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Lawten, J. & J.	174	Parry, H.	578	Sharpe, J.	268	Wellspring, R.	ib.
Ledwell, R.	66	Parsons, R.	475	Shaw, T.	375	Weston, J.	ib.
Lee, T.	ib.	Parsons, J.	578	Shaw, J.	67	Wetherhead, T.	375
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